JACK BRAND PILSENER
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BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.
B. SMYTH & CO. LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,842—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1900.

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SOUTH KENSINGTON
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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M 1900.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	10th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	17th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	3rd Mar.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	10th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	17th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	24th "
* ORIENTAL	6234	J. F. Jephson	31st "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April.
* SHANNON	4362	J. Chellew	14th "
M. L. CHINA	7899	T. S. Angus	21st "
* ORIENTAL	6234	J. F. Jephson	28th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th May.
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	12 h "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to,

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th December, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klainsberger	4,140	1st Mar. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st April. 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,110	1st May, 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* GISELA	F. Mosca	4,283	15th Feb. 1900.
TRIESTE	A. Mills	5,095	7th March, 1900.
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Morovich	5,044	7th April, 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 900.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,000.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIK	A. Fellner	4,235	25th Feb. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to,

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 1st Feb. 1900.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

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PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

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FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, at Interest to be learned on application.
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ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.
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GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
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Full information promptly given and Handbooks sent free on application.

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CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of Interest.
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CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 9th February, at 2 p. m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 6th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a m., on the 8th February, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingn, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "INDIA," 4,074 tons, on or about 19th February.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 9th February.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,099 tons, on or about 6th February.

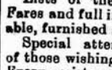
FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd February, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

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PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Bouscrd	15th Feb. 1900.
INDUS	6,000	Chevalier	15th March, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	12th April, 1900.
YARRA	4,255	X.	10th May, 1900.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Durrande	7th June, 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "TONKIN," 6,300 tons, Captain Vaquier, to sail on or about the 7th February, 1900. For weekly departures thereafter.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to,

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New-Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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NOTICE.
FOR SALE.

THE FLEET of STEAMERS, BARGES, FLOATING DOCK, and plant appertaining thereto the property of the North Western Railway and now lying on the River Indus at Kotri, Sind.

A printed list giving full particulars of the above, and also conditions of sale, delivery, &c., can be obtained on application to the Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon Superintendent of the North-Western Railway at Lahore.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

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Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra Rs.

Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem 35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold 17
Examination and Certificate 10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness 5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN &c., Supplied

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 23, 1892.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. & L.M., Edinburgh, L.R.C.S. & L.M., Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS NEARLY 80 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
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UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

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BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE.

ARAB and PERSIAN CHARGERS, HUNTERS POLO RACERS AND OTHERS,
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CARRIAGES AND HORSES FOR SALE AND ON HIRE.

1st Class English Carriages with single and Double Horses on hire; day, month and year.

SHOW ROOM, LOCKSLEY HALL,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.
Purchasers should apply to the MANAGER.

WHISKEY! WHISKEY!!
ONE OF THE FINEST
SCOTCH WHISKIES
ever imported into this country is
Messrs. PETER KEEGAN & CO'S
OLD HIGHLAND "BALMORE" WHISKEY.
ESTABLISHED 1820.
HIGHEST POSSIBLE AWARD AND FIRST GOLD MEDAL, INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1897.

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Try it only once and you will never like any other. Absolutely pure and well matured.

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LIFE POLICY.

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As the Expenses of Management are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, the "Oriental" can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

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40 LOVELY PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS, comprising the most picturesque and interesting places of INDIA, BURMAH, CEYLON, and the STRAITS with full descriptive matter Size of views, 9 1-2 in. by 7 1-2 in.

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(Established 1850).

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SWISS WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

ALL REQUIRING an accurate, elegant and durable TIMEKEEPER should select a WATCH of our MANUFACTURE and bearing our NAME and TRADE MARK.

They are obtainable through any dealer in India or Burma, or direct from our head office for the East.

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We won in open competition at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84, the only GOLD MEDAL which was awarded for the actual manufacturing of SWISS WATCHES.

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HEAD OFFICE.
22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.
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NEW AGENTS WANTED.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,

To which has been transferred the business of

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ASSETS.....£2,470,000 PREMIUM AND INTEREST INCOME.....£370,000

Military and Naval Lives Assured on advantageous Terms.
Temperance Section for Europeans.
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Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.

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HUSCHKE'S
COLOGNE WATER.
(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842.)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription:

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.,
18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

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EXCELLENT AND LOFTY SITUATION
NEAR RYEWOOD.
BEST CUISINE.
OPENED FROM 1st NOVEMBER
UNDER ENTIRE NEW MANAGEMENT
FOR EUROPEANS ONLY.
For further Particulars apply MANAGER.

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MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public what they have removed to new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cavil Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bedrooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts carefully executed. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE solicited.

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GREAT REDUCTIONS.
GREAT REDUCTIONS.

EVERY MACHINE UP TO DATE. DUNLOP TYRES.
EVERY MACHINE UP TO DATE. DUNLOP TYRES.
EVERY MACHINE UP TO DATE. DUNLOP TYRES.

Bicycles at GREAT REDUCTIONS, bringing the prices of England's Best and Strongest BICYCLES made of HELICAL TUBING lower than the prices asked for machines of obscure and doubtful manufacture.

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MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LD.

Phillips & Co., Limited.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

SOME OF OUR SPECIALITIES.

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Having made special arrangements with some of the local mills for a constant supply of the best qualities of Flour, we are able to offer this article to our constituents at a Much Lower Price than hitherto.

	Rs. a.
KILN-DRIED FLOUR, for thickening gravies and general household use	Per 7 lbs. tin 0 14
PATENT FLOUR, for Pastry	Per 7 lbs. tin 1 0
	Per Doz. tins 11 8

"ORIENTAL" QUICK-RISING BAKING POWDER.

Eminent Medical Authorities tell us that when fresh bread made with Baker's yeast is eaten, it ferments in the stomach and becomes one of the chief causes of indigestion.

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Bombay, 2nd February, 1900.

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As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"COMPLETELY HEALED."

Mrs. E. Berkshire writes:—"In the year 1888 when residing at Tunbridge Wells, Kent, I caught cold, which led to inflammation of the bowels. I was attended by local doctors, and received some relief, but the following year is turned to fistula, from which I suffered for eight years; and it was constantly discharging. I was put under chloroform by two doctors, with a view of an operation, but they found that the fistula was too far inside, and an operation would have been too dangerous. In 1889 a second abscess formed, and in 1894 a third. These were all discharging at the same time. The end of 1898 I was again examined by two doctors to see if an operation was possible, it was found that an operation was out of the question, as they stated the inside was riddled with abscesses. During the whole of this time was receiving medical attendance, one year being treated by a herbal doctor in the town, and receiving advice for four months from a London doctor. During the greater part of this time I was a confirmed invalid, having to be carried up and down stairs, and the doctors gave up all hope of my recovery. In June, 1898, I was advised by friends to try 'Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture.' After taking one large bottle I found one large abscess gradually drying up. I therefore continued taking the mixture, and also Clarke's Aperient Pills, and in time all three abscesses were completely healed, and I was able to walk as well as ever and could eat and drink any ordinary food. I am pleased to say fit was Clarke's Blood Mixture that effected the cure, having received no real benefit from doctors. I should have written before, but wished to see if the cure was lasting.

"Post Office, Cottonwood, Assiniboia, N.W.T., Canada, Oct, 17th, 1898.

"P.S.—I may say that I can give you doctor's names and names of friends to prove the truth of what I state. I purchased the mixture at the Sussex Drug Stores, Tunbridge Wells, my name and address then being Miss E. Horner, 5, Warwick Cottages, Frank Forest, Tunbridge Wells."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALLPARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles at 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" is shown on the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE."

IMPORTANT TO CYCLISTS.

(The Triumph of the Creation is the Creation of the "Triumph")
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"THE RESILIENT TRIUMPH"

Has lately caused great commotion in the cycling world.

It is a Natural Spring Frame Bicycle of a register design.

The forks and frames of the RESILIENT, LADIES' AND GENTS', are so designed as to absorb the vibration before it reaches the rider, and at the same time to increase the strength of the frame by causing the strain to be distributed evenly over the entire machine. "Experts declare that the purpose of the "RESILIENT TRIUMPH" has been successfully accomplished, and as a natural sequence this type of machine is coming rapidly to the front as a first favourite."

British Journal of Commerce of July, 1899.

The attention of riders in the districts is specially drawn to the Resilient Triumph which is the most comfortable and easy-running bike on rough roads.

IMPORTANT.—The vibration-absorbing qualities of the Resilient "Triumph" will be apparent to anyone who after having subjected it to a fair trial returns to a rigid diamond frame, when the difference in comfort of the "Resilient Triumph" will be found to be enormous.

The speed qualities of this machine are proved by the fact that Mr. W. S. Yeoman, of the Silverdale C.C., mounted on a standard pattern Resilient Triumph beat the Lands End to London Unpaced Record, by 2hrs. 37mins. on October 3rd, 1898, covering the entire distance in 25 hrs. 38 mins.

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The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, as it promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing disease in the bladder, &c. Many complaints long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., by all the principal Merchants in India.

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A MEETING of the Friends and Admirers of H. E. LORD SANDHURST will be held in the TOWN HALL, at 5-15 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 8th February, 1900.

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To Lovers of Art.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientèle* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general,

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Opposite Bombay Club.

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THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

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Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	280
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Hindustan	1875	1,000	1,000	Nil	290
Hinguughat Mills	700	500	500	40	870
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	50	625
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Maharashtra	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	600
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Mysore S. & M. Co. Ltd	4,000	250	250	dvdRs15	200
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	110
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Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assce.	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	120
Kamp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	360
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
Marks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	159
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	1	9 pr. ct.	25
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	0		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	230	50	12 pr. ct.	131
Phillips & Co. Ld	4,000	100		dvd Rs 6	25
Port Canning Co.	8,000	900	100	25	500
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	1,000	5	xd1
Thacker & Co.	2,000	500		dvd Rs 8	1040
Thacker & Co.,	1,400	100			191
Telephone Co...	2,200	251	100		247

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	—	—
B. B. & C. I. Co. New £12 Shares	—	£10	—	—
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	00	..	4 pr. ct.
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	—	4 pr. ct.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 34m. Sun sets, 5h. 54m. High water, 1-14m., 1-33s. Low water, 7-22m., 7-19s.

First Criminal Sessions, 10-30 a.m.

P. and O. s. s. Carthage with English mails of the 19th inst., due to arrive at 6 p.m.

Seventh Bombay Extra Races.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.

Volunteer Field Day and Fight, Matunga.

Lecture on "The Kindergarten System," by Miss E. Richardson, at Elphinstone High School, 4-15 p.m.

Congratulatory Addresses to Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and the Hon. Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Muljee Jetha Cloth Market, 4-30 p.m.

Music at the Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.

Novelty Theatre, Ada Delroy Company.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises 6h. 34m. Sun sets, 5h. 55m. High water, 1-57m., 2-30s. Low water, 8-4m., 8-8s.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.—The Bishop of Bombay will preach in the Cathedral on Sunday evening

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY. HEAD BRANCH.—Statement for January 1900: Daily average attendance, 174·68; admissions, 1758; prevailing diseases, fevers (influenza).

A JUROR FINED.—At the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, Naroji Haribnoy Dawsey, a common juror, was fined Rs. 50 for not answering when his name was called out. The fine was afterwards remitted.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and Transvaal, per s.s. Umhloti, via Calcutta, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6-30 p.m., on Monday and Tuesday, the 5th and 6th instant.

ALLBLESS CHERITABLE DISPENSARY.—At the Dhunjeebhoy Edaljee Allbless Charitable Dispensary, under the management of the trustees of the fund for erecting cheap residences for poor Parsees, the total number of patients treated during the last month was 452.

FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT TO H. E. LORD SANDHURST.—A Committee of the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade and other Hindu gentlemen have issued invitations to an evening party in honour of H. E. Lord Sandhurst at Darya Mehel, Malabar Hill, on Tuesday, the 6th instant.

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—Members meet at Sir R. Temple's Statue at 6-15 a.m., to-morrow, for a run to Trombay via Vellard and Kohinoor Mill, Dadar and back, and in the evening at 4-30 p.m. at the Club Tent on the Crescent, opposite the Elphinstone College, for the opening ceremony and to partake of refreshments there.

CONGRATULATORY ADDRESSES.—A meeting of the Ayurveda Vidyadaya will be held at the Muljee Jetha Cloth Market at 4-30 this afternoon, to present addresses of congratulation to the vice-presidents of the Society, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, on the title of Knighthood conferred upon him, and the Hon. Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, on his being elevated to the Legislative Council.

THE KINDERGARTEN SYSTEM.—A lecture will be delivered by Miss E. Richardson, under the auspices of the Teachers' Association, in the Hall of the Elphinstone High School, at 4-15 this evening. Subject:—"The Kindergarten System and some popular mistakes in connection with it," to be illustrated by a lesson to a class of small children. The lecture is open to the public. Teachers are particularly invited.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. L. Trevitbick, A. D. C., and Officers, the Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 5-30 this evening.

March	Under Dis Soldaten	Fahrbach
Overture	La Rein d'un Jour	Adams
Gavotte	Masquerade	P. Zahn
Selection	The Belle of New York	Kerken
Valse	Dorothy	Buculossi
Polka	Farfadet	Fahrbach

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DEATH OF AN HOTEL PROPRIETOR.—Mr. Pestonji Sorabji Masidia, who was well known amongst hi numerous European and native friends as "Mr. Pestonji My dear," died yesterday morning on the premises of his well known Alexandra Hotel, opposite the Prince's Dock. Tho deceased gentleman first started the Royal Hotel at Mazagon when steam ships were docked at the bunder there, but at the commencement of the Prince's Dock he transferred the Royal Hotel there and started it anew in the name of the Alexandra Hotel. Mr. Pestonji was of a very amiable and courteous disposition and had a large circle of friends. Latterly he was ably assisted by his son, Mr. Maneckji, who will now carry on his deceased father's business.

MRS. BESANT AT THE GIRGAUM HIGH SCHOOL.—A reception was given to Mrs. Anne Besant by the students and the teachers of the Aryan Education Society's High School at Girgaum, yesterday afternoon Mr. M. R. Jayakar having introduced the illustrious visitor, she proceeded to address the students a short sermon, in the course of which she referred to Rama, the hero of the Ramayana, as the type of ancient Aryan life, and exhorted the students to follow his noble ideal. At the conclusion of the address, a vote of thanks was passed on the motion of Mr. G. K. Devadhar and a copy of Bhagwat Gita was presented to her by Mr. R. G. Pradhan on behalf of the students and the teaching staff. Mrs. Besant was accompanied by Babu Upendranath Basu, Babu Govinda Dass, and Mr. Narottam Morarji Gokuldas.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the January month of January 1900, the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 3,142. Among them the number of new admission was 420; classified as stated below:—

Caste.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhattias	16	6	10	32
Vanias	60	16	15	91
Brahmins	63	12	12	87
Lohannas	5	1	3	9
Other castes	152	24	35	211
Total	288	59	75	420

The average daily attendances was 101.

ENTRUSTED FOR SAFE CUSTODY.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday Nana Mama, a Hindu, was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of a gold earring of the value of Rs. 30, the property of Jotee Pearji, who resides at Parel. Complainant entrusted the accused with the ornament for safe custody about six months ago. Subsequently complainant received certain information from Bombay of the return of the ornament. Accused said that he had pledged it with a Marwaree and would redeem it, but was short of Rs. 6. Complainant gave him Rs. 6 and directed him to redeem the ornaments immediately. The accused disappeared with the money and complainant gave information to the police. The latter arrested the accused on Thursday, but the ornament was not recovered. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH OF A LUNATIC INSANE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry at the Lunatic Asylum, Colaba, regarding the death of Ramchandra Salem, a criminal insane, aged about twenty-eight years. The deceased was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with negligent conduct with respect to fire and was at his trial on the 6th January 1897, found to be of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence. In pursuance of a Government Resolution, dated the 12th February 1897, in the Judicial Department, deceased was forwarded to the asylum for safe custody and was admitted into the asylum on the 19th February 1897. He was admitted into the asylum hospital on 11th December last suffering from dysentery. He remained in the hospital and died on Wednesday evening. The jury returned a verdict of death from dysentery.

A CHARGE WITHDRAWN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Muncherji Burjorji Wadia, managing clerk to Mr. Turner, solicitor, appeared to answer charges of criminal breach of trust and cheating preferred against him by Cooverbai, widow of Nusserwanji Dadabhoy Mistri, Pot Saher, barrister-at-law, appeared to prosecute and Mr. Smetham, solicitor, defended the accused. The complainant stated in her information that she had engaged the services of the accused to obtain the withdrawal of a sum of Rs. 937 from the Post Office Savings Bank which was standing in the name of her son Ruttonji, a minor, and to deposit it in her name. Accused worked the business through the Post Office authorities and obtained a receipt from the son for Rs. 900. Out of this she received only Rs. 680. Mr. Smetham said that it was not true that only Rs. 680 were paid by the accused, but that after deducting Rs. 200 as agreed upon between the accused and the widow, the whole of the balance was paid to her. Had she gone to a solicitor, the legal charges would have probably come to that sum Mr. Saher said he was satisfied with the explanation and did not wish to lead evidence. The accused was discharged.

SUICIDE OF A PARSEE SPECULATOR.—An inquiry was held by Mr. Turner, the coroner, at Girgaum Road, on the body of Byramji Bezonji Dalal, a Parsee, aged about sixty years. The deceased was a Commission Agent and Government Paper and resided with his family at Girgaum Road. Recently he suffered losses in his speculation and became heavily involved. A few days ago Byramji left Bombay for Poona, whence he returned and demanded money from his wife to pay off his debt. The wife refused to comply with his demand when the deceased said that he could not show his face to the creditors and that he would sooner die. On Wednesday morning about 11 o'clock deceased told his wife that he was ready and while the latter was in the kitchen, he screamed out for assistance. His wife ran into the room and found him lying on the floor in agony, with a bottle containing carbolic acid lying near him. Dr. Lisboa was sent for and under his advice deceased was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. While being examined at the hospital, a letter written in the deceased's own handwriting was found in the pocket of his waist-coat. In the letter deceased stated that he had committed suicide on account of his wife who had rendered him very miserable. In the hospital, he also admitted before the House Surgeon, of having swallowed sulphuric acid. He died in the hospital on the same evening. With the permission of the Coroner, his body was taken to his house at Girgaum Road. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

LECTURE ON DEVOTION.—Last evening, at the Gaiety Theatre, Mrs. Annie Besant, the famous theosophist, who had arrived in Bombay on the previous day, delivered a lecture on the value of *Bhakti* or devotion. Mr. David Gostling presided. The theatre was crowded to excess, many of the ardent admirers of the gifted lecturer having been obliged to stand on the verandahs outside. The chairman said that Mrs. Besant had not been invited during the last two or three years to Bombay, in consequence of the dire epidemic that was raging in their midst; but it was considered desirable to invite her this year, because the fear of the epidemic had been somewhat lessened. Mrs. Besant in the course of her lecture, which took over an hour in delivery, said that devotion was not confined to any particular religion, notion or mode of thought. It was opposed to religious fanaticism which led to separation, antagonism and struggle amongst religious sects. She pointed out that the intellectual nature was not that part of their constitution in which devotion found its roots; but it originated from spiritual nature which bound them one to the other and led them to form one universal brotherhood. Devotion was love—not love only, but love that went towards, which thrilled the heart, was cherished towards a superior to oneself and which was mingled with reverence and admiration. The lecturer having enumerated the ways in which devotion could be developed, said in conclusion that it purified the human heart.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY.)

BOMBAY DRAINAGE WORKS CONTRACTS.

THOMAS ALFRED BULKLEY AND OTHERS vs. P. C. H. SNOW AND ANOTHER.

The matter had been referred to the Commissioner, for an account, and was being investigated for some time. Mr. Macleod, Assistant Commissioner, then made his final report to the court, to which a large number of exceptions were taken by the plaintiffs; and these were argued before their lordships for several days by the respective counsel of the parties.

The Chief Justice, having taken time to consider the arguments, gave the decision of the court yesterday. The court allowed the plaintiffs' objections on the preliminary account, on five items, to the extent of the figures therein specifically mentioned; the plaintiffs thus succeeding to the extent of about Rs. 12,000.

Mr. Scott then brought to the notice of the court a matter which he had mentioned in argument, but which, he said, had been overlooked in the judgment, namely how much had been paid to the plaintiffs up to the 18th February in regard to labour.

The Chief Justice, after hearing counsel's arguments on the point, said that, on the whole, the court thought the matter should be cleared up, and that the case must go back to the Commissioner to ascertain how much had been paid to the plaintiffs up to the 18th February, and how much remained to be paid, and then have the case re-argued.

Mr. Macpherson, who appeared for the defendants, said he thought the plaintiffs would be the worse as to costs, etc., by going before the Commissioner again.

Mr. Scott, who appeared for the plaintiffs, said his client did not insist upon going before the Commissioner again, as the question was only about Rs. 1,000; and he would rather drop the objection.

Their lordships, having regard to the result, reserved the question of costs. The case was to go back to the Commissioner on the point raised by Mr. Scott. Costs reserved. To come up again on the question of costs and for further directions this day four weeks.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	6	7	14
B Mandvi, Chakala, Umarkhadi and Dongri	15	8	53
C Market, Dhoni Talao, Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	21	10	60
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmee	30	5	31
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Parbeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	7	7	90
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	2	1	19
G Mahim and Worli	7	4	22
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	15	48
Total	88	57	337
Total plague deaths to date	64,518	55,897	
Same date last year	84	78	232

SMALL-POX.

Attacks	43
Deaths	21

DAMAUN.

The total mortality of Lower Damaun during the month of January last was 95, whereof 75 deaths were due to plague, 2 to fever, 2 to measles, 4 to worms, 2 old age, 1 phthisis, and one leprosy. The mortality is divided in the following castes:—Mahomedans 24, Machis 15, Dooblas 10, Sootars 7, Darjis 6, Banias 5, Bhandaris 5, Bramins 3, Thorias 3, Sonis 3, Christians 3, Parbhoo Parsees 2, Kolis, Bombay Varli, Khambata, Sagar, Bhavsar, Gola, Barood, and Dhed 1 each. The village of Lower Damaun contributed 42 Katheria 27, Kharewadi 11, Mandwa 8, Kharavad 5, Bhesrol 1, and the plague hospital at Marwad 1. The total mortality of January, 1899, was 27.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount previously subscribed	1,06,780	12	1
Dr D A De Monte	50	0	0
Khan Bahadur Dhunjishaw Hormusji Kanga	50	0	0
Lieut Col S M Salman	25	0	0
Mr Lalubhai Asharam	25	0	0
Lt-Col P J Damania	10	0	0
Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Coy	1,000	0	0
A Parsee	25	0	0
S S	6	0	0
Russia	3	0	0
Peolo	3	0	0
Rosenbood	1	0	0
Piroja	1	0	0
Messrs Byramji Bhikaji & Dorabji Bhikaji Kanga	25	0	0
A retired Gujarathi	100	0	0
Capt F Dove	5	0	0
Two Parsees	10	0	0
Mr R J D Sethna	100	0	0
X Y Z	100	0	0
Major J. S Jones	32	0	0
In Memory of Bai Ratanbai Ardeseer Mahimwalla, by her niece	10	0

WORTH NOTICING

REPAIRS & ACCURATE ADJUSTMENTS

Of Theodolites, Nautical, Astronomical and Optical Instruments.

ELECTRO-PLATING

In all its branches has been recognised to be our specialities, and no other firm on this side is up to date able to challenge our firm in the above branches.

C. JOST & Co.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY RACES.

FEBRUARY 10TH, 12TH, 14TH, AND 17TH, 1900.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

SEASON TICKET.—

Grand Stand, Enclosure and Private Paddock, including Rs. Tickets for 2 Ladies 20

Grand Stand and Enclosure only, including Tickets for 2 Ladies 16

DAY TICKETS.—

Grand Stand and Enclosure only, including Ticket for Rs. 1 Lady 5

Private Paddock 1

N.B.—Ladies and Members W. I. T. C. are admitted to Private Paddock free.

Application for Season Tickets should be made to SECRETARY, W. I. T. C., BYCULLA CLUB, and must be accompanied by remittance for cost of ticket.

NOTICE.—Season Tickets for Bombay Extra Meetings are not available for Bombay Races.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

IN consequence of increasing business, the BOMBAY OFFICES of the SCOTTISH METROPOLITAN LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ld., have been REMOVED from 10, Church Gate Street, to more Suitable and Commodious Premises at ALBERT BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD (on the First Floor), where the Business of the Company will in future be conducted.

W. SWAN PARKER, Manager for India.

Bombay, 1st February, 1900.

ANOTHER GOOD OFFER.

Rs. 50 FOR Rs. 25.

A

CLEARANCE SALE OF SILVER GILT WATCHES.

WE have an Excellent Collection of key wind Silver Gilt WATCHES, the lever movements of which are really FIRST CLASS, and in the ordinary way, quality for quality should sell for Rs. 50 each; but as preference is now given to Stem-wind Watches, we offer these excellent time-keepers to those who do not consider a key-wind watch inconvenient at the bargain and Clearance Price of

Rs. 25.

Complete in case with spare glass, mainspring and a guarantee for 2 years.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

LAWRENCE & MAYO'S

"NEUTRAL-TINTED EYE PRESERVERS"

Are the best protection to the eyes from sun and dust, especially to those who are travelling in the tropics or whose vocations require them to be out in the heat of the day.

They will be found an invaluable preventative to inflammation of the eyes and irritative fever.

LAWRENCE & MAYO

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. Lord Curzon of Kedleston, P. C., G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E., Viceroy and Governor General of India.

OFFICES IN INDIA:

CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS.

HEAD OFFICES:

67 & 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.

Price list of scientific instruments free on application.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS

ABOUT THE

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to over NINE Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST, Secretary.

N.B.—POLICIES ISSUED IN RUPEES OR IN STERLING.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Up-Country Orders carefully and promptly executed.

☞ PLEASE NOTE:—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS us as below, because there are others trading under the name of Madon.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,

170, SHAIK MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

CABLE FROM

CHUBB'S AUSTRALIAN COMPANY LIMITED. SYDNEY,

Dated 1 December 7th, 1899.

GREAT FIRE at WYALONG CHUBB'S SAFE preserved its contents.

CHUBB'S SAFES BOXES AND LOCKS.

APPLY TO

EDULJEE PESTONJEE, SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS, NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."

A.B.C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 2.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols ..... 100 5-8 plus 3-8
Bar Silver 27 3-4
3 per cent. French Rentes 100 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan ..... 109 1-2—1-2
3 1 2 per cent. Govt. Securities... 64 1-4 plus 1-4
Paris Exchange ..... 25·19 1-2 plus 1
Silver to Bombay ..... £ 80,000
Gold " " 180,000

The Bank of England's reserve is 46 per cent. of its liabilites.

EXCHANGE.—During the week only a small business has been done in ready and forward, at fairly steady rates, though, as we close, the tone is rather easier and 1-4 13-32 is offered in one direction for ready bills, and probably 1-4 3-8 for next mail, with 1-4 11-32 for March. The principal feature of the week has been the great reluctance on the part of the Banks to sell forward in view of the very large amount of Gold and Council Bills, arriving from the 10th instant and onwards. Closing rates are :—

T. T.	1-4 3-16
D. D.	7-32
3 Months' Credits	7-8 to 13-32
3 Months' Francs	173
30 Days', on Hongkong	143
" Shanghai	194
" Japan	147 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened at Rs. 95 for to-day's settlement and 95 7-16 for 1st March, declined to 94 7-8 ready, and improved at the close to 95 1-16 and 95 1-2. The settlement passed off without any difficulty.

MONEY is in moderate request and 7 1-2 per cent. per annum has been paid for two months' deposit.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—There has not been much doing during the week and at the close the markets close steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Owing to the scarcity of arrivals, and to some extent tightness of money, business has been on a small scale at unchanged prices.

FREIGHT.—There has been very little doing, this week, though rates have been well maintained, especially for near loading. The s. s. Unique has been taken by speculators for U. K. and Continent at 19·6 for February loading with 6s. extra for Hamburg.

COALS.—Large sales of Bengal have been reported during the week; Desharger for 1901 was sold at Rs. 14-8 per ton; Jardines for this year at Rs. 14-2 and Seebpore for March and April at Rs. 14-8 to Rs. 14-10; Singareni for February and March despateh was placed at Rs. 13-4 per ton.

The market closes steady to firm.

The following are the quotations for coals alongside :—

Powell's	Rs. 24	nominal.
Cardiff	" 24	
Japan	" 14	
Singareni	" 13 1-2	
Desharger (Bengal)	" 15 1-2	
Muir's Navigation	" 14	
Jardines	" 14 1-2	
Seebpore	" 15	

YELLOW METAL AND COPPER.—For Yellow Metal there is only a small enquiry at Rs. 50 per cwt. In Copper there is nothing doing and prices are purely nominal at Rs. 66 to Rs. 67-8, the disparity in rates between Yellow Metal and Copper preventing buziness.

COTTON.—The markets both in Liverpool and Manchester closed firm.

Surats dull. Arrivals steady.

Total day's Sales	10,000 balos.
Surats	Nil
Sales on Spec. and for Export	1,000 "
Total day's Imports	11,000 "
Middling Americans	4 21-32 plus 1-32

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

Feb.	Feb.-March	March.-Ap.	May.-June	June-July.
4·34	4·31	4·29	4·22	4·21

The day's receipts at U. S. Ports were 20,000 balos.

Exports to Great Britain	8,000 "
to France and Continent	20,000 "
Mid.-Uplands	8 1-8+1-8
Futures May	7·85+18
" Aug.	7·33+14
Silver in New York	60 1-2
Exchange on London	4·87 3-4+1-4

There has been a further advance in prices during the week and holders seem determined to make the most of the anticipated short crop. The demand is considerably reduced; now the steamers which were loading for Japan have sailed and though we have had firm market all week the amount of business put through has been comparatively small Exporters to Europe beyond buying a few lots of ready Bengals have been out of the market, which is not surprising when sellers here ask more for their nice lots of cotton than buyers at home can get Americans at. The Bengal settlement for May 25th caused a certain amount of buying and rates were advanced in consequence, and the continued improvement in Americans, both in New York and Liverpool Spqol has caused a further smart rise since the 25th January; contracts were settled. For Local consumption there has teen only a very moderate demand, in fact the high prices now asked by sellers seems to have checked the demand, and the daily sales are on a very limited scale. The "Sutta" market keeps strong without many transactions being reported. Quotations are all very nominal, but the following are the rates quoted at Colaba :—

	Rs.	
Bengal Fine	215	Feb.
" F. G.	209	" 219 Mar. 15th to 25th
Khandeish	215	"
Broach good	230	236 Mar. 15th to 25th
Bhawnagar	232	May 15th to 25th
Dharwar	233	May 15th to 25th
Western	222	May. 25th

The following are to-day's quotations for fall-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without commission, viz :—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	Rs. 213-4 3-16	
Do. Fine, 15-25 March	" 205-4 3-32	
Do. do. 15-25 March	" 215-4 9-32	
Do. Good	" 209-4	
Behar, Fine	" 215-4 1-4	
Do. Fully Good	" 211-4 5-32	
Khandeish, Fully Good	" 214-4 7-32	
Gouras, Fully Good	" 223-4 11-32	
Dholleras, Fine	"	
Do. Fully Good	" 231-4 17-32	
Do. Good, 15-25 May	" 222-4 9-16	
S. G. Dharwar, Good, 15-25 May	" 220-4 3-8	
Westerns, 15-25 May	"	
Broach, Fine	" 228-4 7-16	
Do. Good	" 225-4 9-16	
Do. Good, 15-25 March	"	

The quantity of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the previous two years :—

Receipts.	1900. Bales.	1899. Bales.	1898. Bal s
For the week	29,856	76,614	43,862
From 1st Jan. to 1st Feb.	176,265	329,611	193,961
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	43,593	7,492	11,101
from 1st Jan. to 1st Feb.	15,901	72,222	30,655
Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta, &c.			
For the week	19,241	18,901	11,418
From 1st Jan. to 1st Feb.	46,316	78,754	21,837

The comparative imports of Wheat and Seeds are as under :—

	1900. Cwts.	1899. Cwts.	1898. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	21,091	38,058	24,330
Do. from 1st Jan. to 1st Feb.	87,209	181,803	119,973
Linseed for the week	1,030	32,473	19,411
Do. from 1st Jan. to 1st Feb.	12,394	122,903	86,214
Rapeseed for the week	4,327	16,729	3,989
Do. from 1st Jan. to 1st Feb.	11,570	60,037	18,907
Gingelly for the week	127,469	73,145	45,172
Do. from 1st Jan. to 1st Feb.	543,607	429,303	207,814

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

	1900. Cwts.	1899. Cwts.	1898 Cwts
Wheat for the week	.....	400	.....
Do. from 1st January to 1st February	.....	1,33,039	.....
Linseed for the week	22,035	90,668	27,722
Do. from 1st January to 1st February	44,808	200,117	208,501
Rapeseed for the week	114,547	81,807	18,000
Do. from 1st January to 1st February	135,061	158,736	99,111
Gingelysseed for the week	141,859	77,311	43,217
Do. from 1st January to 1st February	371,092	390,493	249,057

Business about 3,500 packages; local made 1,500 bales; and local yarns in good demand.

GREY GOODS.—Standard makes find buyers to moderate extent at hardening figures in some special cases. Buyers are just in the state of mind as last week, nor we can make any alterations of importance in figures and rates. Letter accounts from Cawnpore and Delhi markets are generally good, there being ready buyers of seasonable goods.

BREACHED GOODS.—A steady market for the descriptions mentioned in last week.

DYED AND T RED GOODS.—We make to change in the position of these branches.

LOCAL GOODS.—Heavy weights and chadars are in good demand at full rates.

LOCAL YARNS.—Speaking roundly there has been a good demand for approved makes during this week.

PIECE GOODS.—Market quiet but steady.—

	Inches.	Yards.	Weight in lbs.	Net rates per lb. as. costs.
T Cloths	16 to 18	12 to 22	1 1-4 to 2 1-2	6·90 to 7·00
Do. Calcutta	24 to 31	20 to 24	4 to 7	6·25 to 6·75
Long Cloths	30 to 44	30 to 38	7 to 12	6·25 to 6·75
Do.	45 to 46	30 to 38	7 to 12	6·25 to 6·75
Domestics	36 to 37	50 to 66	8 to 16	6·50 to 6·75
Do.	27 to 37	67 to 72	14 to 26	6·50 to 6·75
Chudders	35 to 54	4 to 6	1 to 3	6·50 to 6·75
Do.	54 to 72	5 to 6	2 1-2 to 4	6·50 to 6·75
Plain Dhoties	20 to 27	4 to 7	1-2 to 1 1-4	6·50 to 6·75
Do.	30 to 45	8 to 11	1 1-4 to 3 1-4	6·50 to 6·75
Red Bordered Dhoties	20 to 27	4 to 7	1-2 to 1 1-4	6·75 to 7·00
Do.	30 to 45	8 to 11	1 1-4 to 3 1-4	6·50 to 7·00
Dhoties with Fancy Borders	33 to 50	8 to 11	1 to 3	6·75 to 7·25
Scosi-Gray with coloured lines	24 to 38	24	3 to 6	7·25 to 7·50
Checks	24 to 27	24	5 to 8	8·00 to 9·00
Drills, Grey	24 to 27	40	8 to 13	6·75 to 6·50
Towels and Napkins (Different sizes)	.....	.....	.....	7·00 to 7·50

YARNS.—Market strong.—

Twist	No.	Mule.		Arr.			Per lb.
"	10s	"	"	4 1-4	to	5	"
"	12s	"	"	4 3-8	to	5 3-4	"
"	16s	"	"	5	to	6 1-8	"
"	20s	"	"	5 1-2	to	7 7-8	"
"	24s	"	"	6 1-4	to	8 1-4	"
"	30s	"	"	8 3-4	to	9 1-2	"
"	32s	"	"	9	to	9 3-4	"
"	40s	"	"	7	to	9 1-4	"
"	60s	"	"	7 1-4	to	9 1-4	"

The following statement shows the receipts of various growths of cotton at Bombay to date compared with the correspondings periods in the previous seasons:—

Growths.	Yesterday. Bales of 392 lbs.	Total for the week	Total to date (in Bales) since. January 1st 1900.	1899.	October 1st 1899.	1898.
Khandeish	3,668	1,045	5,443	25,237	83,731	69,062	151,192
Barsco and Nugur	637	182	1,953	10,263	20,511	20,53 3	29,395
Berar	2,366	676	6,210	35,185	132,255	55,03 3	95,859
Total Comras	6,661	1,903	13,606	68,688	236,617	174,628	476,426
Hingunghat	397	114	215	2,464	3,361	4,463	6,199
Oomras	494	141	355	7,107	24,861	36,783	68,33
Broach	825	236	1,745	8,914	127	31,285	2,510
Compta and Dharwar	330	94	1,017	4,970	8,880	18,090	20,232
Westerns	356	102	102	303	2,043	903	7,614
Bengals	5,229	1,379	10,014	71,296	52,733	213,155	93,688
Sind	...	...	1,151	8,213	255	15,750	572
Persian	220	63	690	1,739	19	3,54	94
American	...	...	266	1,477	681	5,343	1,414
Egyptian	...	...	...	1,019	269	4,565	363
Other Sorts	...	...	...	81	5	1,276	8
Total	14,880	4,252	29,836	176,265	329,611	569,494	672,473

Summary of daily arrivals of Produce into Bombay :—

	cwt.
Wheat	181,103
Linseed	122,903
Rapeseed	60,037
Gingellyseed	429,303
Poppy seed	9 891
Groundnuts	49,859
Castorseed	80,249
Rice	596,897

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUES, FEB. 1.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Menzies arrived here from Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, FEB. 2.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Arcadia left here yesterday evening, for Aden.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Massilia left here yesterday afternoon, and is expected in Bombay, at 11, a.m, on Sunday.

N. L. steamer Friedrich der Grosse from Australia arrived.

The N. Y. K. steamer Kagoshima Maru left Hongkong, for Singapore, on the 2nd instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Gisela, from Japan, left Calcutta for Bombay, on the morning of the 2nd instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.

Surats dull.

Good Bhownugger ..... 3 27-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	100 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	100 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	109 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	64 1-4
Bar Silver	27 3-4

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total Bullion £35,590,000; Increase £300,000; Public Deposits £11,400,000; Decrease £1,000,000; Other Deposits £40,200,000; Decrease £400,000; Other Securities £27,800,000; Decrease £500,000; Notes and Gold £24,000,000; Increase £100,000. The Banks Reserve is 46 per cent. of the Liabilities.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 27th January, 1900 :—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs. a. p.
Capital paid-up	60,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	24,00,000 0 0
Pub Dep at Hd Office Rs. 26,82,836 11 3	
Pub Dep at Branches Rs. 9,05,707 0 8	35,88,543 11 11
Other Dep at Head Office and Branches	251,97,340 9 0
Bank Post Bills, etc.	12,17 9 9
Sundries	3,32,657 9 11
Total	375,30,089 8 7

ASSETS.

Government Securities	71,71,456 2 0
Other authorised Investments	7,37,466 14 0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	45,81,124 13 3
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities	51,86,557 10 7
Bills discounted and purchased	58,37,822 11 11
Balances with other Banks	9,45,671 8 2
Bullion	9,942 6 0
Head stock	9,51,227 3 7
Stamps	10,194 0 9
Sundries	99,330 4 1
	255,32,506 10 4
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	119,98,182 14 3
Total	Rs. 375,30,689 8 7

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 3.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Summary suit for hearing in Chambers.

789-99—Sorabjee and J—Bhana Lakhma and others vs Homi Nasserwanji—Chakkattas D and C.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

133-10,420-95—Pestonjee R and K—Gokulchand Bahadurmal and another vs Luchminarayen Mukhanlal and others—Bhaishanker and K.

135-99—R M Mody—Jetha Nathoo and others vs Jacob Meyer and others—Bicknell M and M.

253-99—A F Turner—Mohomed Hassun and others vs Hajee Seedick Hajee Ebrahim and others—Payne G S and Co. For postponment.

64-99—King and Co—Sidick Hajee Gool Mohomed and others vs Noorbai and others—Hiralal M and M and Tyebjee D and Co.

622-99—Tyebjee D and Co—Sha Ruttonsey Bhimjee vs Shaik Daoud Jaffer and others—In person.

561-98—Hiralal M and M—Somnagchand Tullockchand vs Manaabhoy Tullockchand and others.

230-99—K D Shroff—Khursedjee Daunjeebhoy Shroff and another vs Assabal and others—M N Sakiatwalla and in person.

653-99—R P Bharucha—Shivnandan Dookhi and others vs Hurdoodas Chamrum—Khunderao and S.

682-99—Thakurdas D and C H—Dunabai vs Meghjee Visram and others.

691—In person a pauper—Mahomed Cassum Pujara vs Abdul Rahman Hassun and another—Tyabjee D and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.)

For Consent Decree.

218-98—Crawford B and Co—Bai Premkara widow Narrandas Ruttonsey and others vs Dwarkadas Dharamsey and others—Bhaishanker and K.

219-98—Crawford B and Co, Craigie L and O—Bai Premkara widow Narrandas Ruttonsey and another vs Dwarkadas Dharamsey and another—Bhaishanker and K.

Long Causes.

256-99—Manshuklal D and J—Caitano Camillo Borges vs Augusto Mathias Pinto—Sorabjee and J.

289-98—Khunderao and S—Chunnilal Shalal and others vs Shomlal Sakhanand and others—Payne G S, and Co.

442-98—Wadia and Co—Purshotum Shewji vs Khatao Dedhar and another—Bhaishanker and S.

459-99—Bhaishanker and K—Khatao Dedhar vs Purshotum Shewjee—Wadia and Co.

76-98—Manekla l D and J—Lalbai Dahl alias Navivahu vs Hurgowandas Jeewandas—Muljee and B and Little and Co.

376-99—Sorabjee and J—Phiroz Ruttonjee Watcha vs Framroze Jamshed Aga—Daphtary and F.

367-98—Sorabjee and J—Abdool Hoosein Nuzmudin vs Framroz Jamshed Aga—Daphtary and F.

485-98—Daphtary and F—Abdool Hoosein Nuzmudin vs Framroz Jamshed Aga—Sorabjee and J.

563-99—Daphtary and F—Framroz Jamshed Aga vs Abdool Hoosein Nuzmudin—Sorabjee and J.

192-96—Tyabjee D and Co—Munchershaw Bomanjee Chotia vs Dwarkanath Sadanand Kale and others—Thakurdas D C and H B and K and Edgelow G and W.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 2nd February, 1900.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	31	5	45 p.m.	21	26
Teheran	2	2	5 p.m.	...	57
Suez	2	2	35 p.m.	...	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 31st January, 1900.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	4	50	...	4
" Karachi	...	16	...	1
" Madras	...	30	...	1

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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5 INDIA AND THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.
6-7 The Transvaal War Fund—INDIAN TELEGRAMS.
7 Claim for a Lost Parcel Dismissed.
8 New High School at Idar—The Wray Hospital at Singli.
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11 Bombay Yacht Club Races—Bombay Rifle Club—The Bombay Races—Racing Season.
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16 St. Xavier's College—A Steamer Accidentally Flooded—Departure of Transport Upada—The Famine.
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18 The City Mortality—The Indore State Council—A Criminal Slaughter of Starving Cattle.
19 The Railway Commission in Madras—The Nizam and the Sirkar—Madras Municipal Finances—Bombay Administration Report.
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LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ROBERTSON—February 1, at Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill, the wife of Lindesay J. Robertson, of a son.

DEATH.

MUSSIDIA—February 1, Pestonjee Sorabjee Mussidia (my dear), proprietor, Alexandra Hotel, agod 67.—His third day ceremony will be performed at 3 p.m. to-day (Saturday) at the Hotel.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HARRIS—January 30, at Madras, the wife of Mr R P Harris, Assistant Station Master, Madras Railway Company, of a daughter.

HODGSON—January 29, at Trengwainton, Ootacamund, the wife of H P Hodgson, of a son.

DEATHS.

GILBERT—January 29, at the General Hospital Madras, Walter Edwin Gilbert of "Lake View," Yeroaud, Shevaroy Hills, aged 65.

HODGSON—January 29, at Trengwainton, Ootacamund, Brian Dante, the infant son of H P Hodgson.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1900.

WHEN German experts predicted that the war in South Africa would require from one hundred and fifty thousand to two hundred thousand troops, and from one to two years to bring it to a successful conclusion, they were set down as pedants who did not understand our methods of accomplishing great things with small means. Now we have the interesting statement of Mr. Wyndham, Under Secretary for War, that within a fortnight the forces in South Africa will number 186,600 men—of which over 20,000 will be cavalry—with 28 batteries of artillery and 110 guns of position; in all four hundred and two guns. Taking the enemy's force at the highest estimate, 60,000, this imposing muster roll gives a proportion of more than three to one as to men, and over four to one as to guns. The most nervous and desponding ought to be reassured on learning that every thousand Boers will be confronted by three thousand one hundred British troops, and every Boer gun will be silenced by at least three guns, using lyddite. Surely, if ever the battle is to be to the strong, the issue of "the struggle to maintain our Empire" can be no longer doubtful. The German Staff Officers and Sir William Butler are justified in their forecasts. That cannot be said of the War Office or of the Cabinet, with its Committee of Defence. We need not be surprised that drastic changes will be made in the War Office by the Government, although Lord Salisbury, Mr. Balfour and other ministers boldly maintained that no one was to blame, for there had been no shortcomings except in the estimate of the fighting qualities of the enemy. The London press satisfied itself before the war broke out that the present generation of Boers had degenerated, and could not fight disciplined troops. The Government accepted that comfortiug assurance and ignored the warnings of General Buller, who told them that a hundred thousand men would be required to meet the Boers, who would certainly overrun Natal and possibly Cape Colony if preparations were not made in time.

That advice was disregarded because it came from an officer who had stated that war would be a great calamity, and that what South Africa required was not a surgical operation, but rest. The General Officer who gave that honest but unacceptable advice, was promptly transferred from the Cape to Bristol, though the Commander-in-Chief himself held that he was in the right, and insisted on his getting the command of a district in the West of England, instead of being contumeliously shelved. It is certain that all of the Generals employed in South Africa since the removal of Sir William Butler, had to learn by experience that the Boer is not an enemy to be despised, and that the "mounted rifleman" is a new factor in war that must be taken seriously. The lesson, it is evident, has been learned very thoroughly, when nearly two hundred thousand troops are being put into the field against him. Mr. Windham, notwithstanding all that has happened since the 10th October, defends the conduct of the war. He is even convinced that Sir Redvers Buller can give good reasons for changing his intention on November 2nd, and proceeding to Natal to relieve Ladysmith, instead of carrying the war into the enemy's country to the north of Cape Colony. It is now over two months since that decision was taken, and Ladysmith has not been relieved. Neither has it capitulated. It has been able to hold out, apparently without much difficulty. What then becomes of the plea that the change of the original plan was due to the urgent necessity of delivering the large force shut up in Ladysmith from the dangers pressing upon it? It would appear that none of the beleaguered positions were in any imminent danger. With the exception of the small police station of Kuruman, none of them had to capitulate, though months have elapsed since Lord Methuen on the one side and General Buller on the other moved to their rescue, in the mistaken belief that they were is the lastextremity. However, since the Uunder Secretary is convinced that these all can be explained satisfactorily criticism stands disarmed. The taxpayer, it is to be hoped, will receive in the same spirit of resignation the notification that he will have to pay another instalment of the cost of the war, and also provide money for the reorganisation of the military defence of the Empire. The Queen's Speech will have apprised him that he will not only have to provide for the military, but for the augmentation of the Naval forces, so he was not taken by surprise.

A short while ago, Mr. Frederic Harrison asked if it was indeed hopeless to expect that the existing generation should do entire justice to the multifarious life-work of John Ruskin—"the brightest living genius, the most inspiring soul extant amongst us, while he might yet be seen and heard in the flesh." John Ruskin sank to rest a fortnight since, and the final judgment in the new trial moved for by Mr. Harrison on his behalf will have to be given by posterity without a chance of its ever being heard by himself. And yet, if Ruskin's sublime confidence in the ultimate success of Truth and the general trend of *fin de siecle* opinion on social questions may count for any thing, there is not much reason to doubt that the twentieth century will, after making liberal deductions for the errors of genius, do that justice to Ruskin's unconventional views of industrial and social polity, that the last quarter of the nineteenth century has already rendered to his theories of painting and architecture. Less than fifty years ago, a critic in the "Edinburgh Review," voicing, no doubt, the opinion of the Academicians and arbiters of taste of the period, pronounced 'Modern Painters' to be "the worst of a bad series of books, mischievous to art, mischievous to literature, but mischievous above all to those young and eager minds, animated by the love of art and literature, which might mistake this declamatory trash for substantial and stimulating food." Another Aristarchus could see nothing in Mr. Ruskin but a "blind rhodomontade of reasoning and a reckless virulence of language almost unparalleled in the annals of literature," and a third averred that "if all charms of poetry and description were discharged from Mr. Ruskin's writings, and they had to depend merely upon their logic, they would not keep out of the dust hole a week." And yet, to-day these very writings are admitted to have been the one "vitalizing force that has knit together into some shape, the endless threads of art-procedure" in England. The "mischievous" paradoxes broached by the young Oxford Graduate in 1843 have become common place truisms and their universal acceptance itself has made it difficult for us to realise their daring originality or the storm of opposition that they evoked. To-day, Mr. Bosanquet, who may be said to have given us the only English history of Aesthetics worthy of the subject or of the language, treats those theories with all the reverence due to the work of an epoch-making thinker, and a French connoisseur, M. de Sizeranne, emphatically declares that all that is best in English Art or Englishmen's love of Art owes its origin to the revolution created by John Ruskin. Indeed, there cannot be a doubt that to him and to his early allies, the Pre-Raphaelites, is due the credit of having drawn England out of that "slough of ugliness" and unnatural convention into which she had been plunged in their day, and of having given the true direction to English taste not only in painting but in nearly every one of the arts of form.

It is no light task to summarise the teaching of such a voluminous writer, but if the Gospel according to Ruskin had to be condensed in a few lines, it could not be done better than in a memorable sentence in the Preface to the fifth volume of 'Modern Painters': "The main aim and principle of the book is that it declares the perfectness and the eternal beauty of the work of God and tests all work of man by concurrence with, or subjection to that." All Art, according to him, is Adoration, "all noble ornament is man's delight in God's work." Far from recognising a divorce between Art and Morality or Art and Religion, he insists on their being parts of one great whole, or only different aspects of the same great duty. In fact, the *raison d'être* of his numerous writings on the subject is the desire to build up a theory of the sublime and beautiful on something nobler than "a merely material utility," and the transcendent merit of his criticism is that while he makes us share his own extasy at the revelations of beauty, he lays all the stress that is possible, on its spiritual significance. Art therefore in his system, is great only in proportion as it inspires great thoughts in the mind of the spectator. It is noble only as it reflects the individuality, insight or energy of a noble soul. We may have coloss

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

MR. WYNDHAM'S DEFENCE.

LONDON, FEB. 2.

The Press regards Mr. Wyndham's defence in the Commons as the most effective yet delivered and praises his candid recognition of the mistakes made in the past and his determination to retrieve them.

RECONNAISSANCE BY LORD DUNDONALD.

Reuter, wiring from Spearman's Camp, on the 30th ultimo, says Lord Dundonald made a reconnaissance to-day towards Hongerspoort above Trichard's Drift. None of the enemy were seen.

TRANSPORT MOVEMENTS.

The transports Pekin and Lawada have arrived at Capetown.

MORE CASUALTIES.

Another addition has been made to the wounded at Spionkop of 34, including Captain J. Armstrong of he York and Lancasters.

THE MISSING AT SPIONKOP.

LONDON, FEB. 1.

The completion of the Spionkop list of casualties gives the missing as 215.

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. Wyndham, Under-Secretary for War, replying to the criticisms of Sir Charles Dilke, defended the conduct of the war, and said he was convinced that General Buller was able to show cause for his tactics and deciding on 2nd November to relieve Ladysmith.

Mr. Wyndham said that within a fortnight we should have in South Africa a force of 180,600 men, horse and foot, 48 batteries of artillery and 110 guns of position.

He would, he said, ask the House for a further War vote, as also for the means to reorganise our military defence.

NO INDIAN TROOPS TO BE EMPLOYED.

Mr. Balfour, replying to a question in the Commons, said that it was not the intention of the Government to employ Indian troops in South Africa.

According to a Ceylon paper the "Umzinto," which left Colombo on the 25th instant, took away for South Africa, Mr. Owen Symons, a nephew of of the late Major-General Sir Wm. Penn Symons, Mr. Symons, who was at one time in the 12th Lancers went out to Ceylon about three months ago, to join the Halwatura Estate, Horana. On the idea of a Ceylon Contingent being started, he sent in his name, and was placed among the Reserves, but this did not satisfy him, and fearing that he might be left out at the last moment, he booked his passage by the "Umzinto," and his father, who is in Bombay, sent on a horse for him in advance. Mr. Symons hopes to join one of the many Mounted Corps going to the front, when he reaches South Africa.

MOVEMENTS OF THE BOERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 2.

The "Indian Daily News" cablegram, dated London February 1st says :—The Boers are preparing a dam to River Klits with a view of flooding Ladysmith and driving the garrison from the caves, where they have been sheltered. This was at first suggested by German military critics and attempted by the Boers in the early days of the siege, but was thwarted by the vigilence of the White.

SPIONKOP LOSSES.

At Spionkop the heaviness of the loss was partly due to the arrival of the reinforcements which left no room for manœuvring. It is reported from Pretoria that Captain Fretts and 200 Lancashire Fusiliers, captured at Spionkop, have arrived there.

CASUALTIES AT LADYSMITH.

A telegram to the Commander-in-Chief, from Natal, reports the death from disease at Ladysmith on the 29th January, of Lieutenant W. R. P. Stapleton Cotton of the 19th Hussars.

Private Esquires, 1st Gloucesters, died at Ladysmith of disease, on the 29th ultimo.

DESPATCH OF RESERVE ARTILLERY.

Captain L. G. F. Gordon, 22nd Field Battery Mhow, proceeds to South Africa in connection with the despatch of Reserve Artillery.

TRANSVAAL WAR FUND.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.
Amount already advised	1,10,933
Hon Secy Abbottabad Club	114
Colonel S S Jacob	100
F B Taylor	100
C A	10
Officers 2nd Gurkhas	176
B W	25
M B	10
K A R	10
G G Wright	10
D O Witt	10
R J Irvine	5
J Mumford	20
S E Shellim	10
Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men 3rd K O Hussars	520
A Scott	30
G C Laurie	50
J Serveygeour	20
H W O Meikle	20
Colonel J M Bell	100
Setho Gomed Mull Sirah Mull Lotha Bankers, Ajmere	200
R G K	94
Major C G F Fagan	10
V R Jalnapurker	5
A Zygourinis	100
J A Metaxa	50
F G Fotindis	20
G E Zydis	30
T J Ward	5
T S Hollis	50
H F Prister	30
J Damala	30
R N Ambrinudi	30
O Schilizzi	30
A C Demetriadis	73
C G Nomico	30
J M Dallaporta	30
K A Panas	15
G N Zacharias	10
D Olymnios	10
E Patrocchilo	10
M Joannides	30
M Vrizaki	10
D. Pappadachi	10
A. Anastassachi	10
Lala Moha Narian	60
H H Sujjansingji Bahdr : of Rutlam	1000
Khan Bahdr : Cursetjee Rostomjee	200
One day's pay from all ranks Dho 1st D C O Bombay Lancers	425
Per Messrs Arbuthnot & Co	4213-0-5
Total	116156-13-5

KING KING CO.

Bombay 2nd. February 1900

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 2.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. C. Edwards, I.C.S., officiates as Second Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Second Lieutenant S. P. Musson is posted to Bombay Staff Corps.

Conductor M. Edwards, Bombay Ordnance, goes on pension from to-morrow.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Lieutenant Sharp becomes Captain, vice Jackson and G. A. Phillips, 2nd Lieutenant, vice Hewitt.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Major Phillips is gazetted to the honorary rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captain H. M. Moore, I.M.S., is posted to Bombay.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Rev. H. C. S. Ansley is appointed Chaplain of Sangor.

UTILIZING KABUL RIVER FOR GENERATING ELECTRICITY.

The Government of India have called for a report on the proposed utilisation of Kabul river for generating electricity for lighting and pankah pulling in the Peshawar Cantonments.

MILITARY ITEMS.

Colonel Henry, R. E., is appointed Deputy Adjutant General, Madras, vice Brigadier-General Simpson, appointed to command A district ; while Major R. G. Egerton, Corps Guides, becomes A. A. G. Punjab, vice Mr. Grover.

The Government of India have sanctioned the equipment and maintenance in peace time of a Field Veterinary Office for each division, namely, at Murree, Poona, Simla, and Ootacamund, respectively.

Captain Lyon Campbell, 1st Royal Fusiliers, Nusseerabad, is granted nine months' sick leave.

Lieutenant Wilson, 1st Lincolnshire Regiment, Secunderabad, is about to be appointed to the Ugands Rifles.

THE GROUNDNUTS CROPS.

The official memorandum issued to-day on the groundnut crop, estimates the total outturn in Bombay, at only one-eighth of last year's crop, and in Madras at little more than three-quarters of the normal yield on the area sown, which gain is 37 per cent. below the normal.

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 2.

At the Council meeting, held to-day, in presenting the Select Committee's report on the Press Messages Bill, Mr. Ibbetson said that the measure would not be republished, but a month would be allowed to elapse before bringing it up to pass, with a view of giving the press, which is so closely affected, an opportunity of expressing opinion on the changes introduced. These changes include the omission of clause which makes editional comment on views penal. The addition of proviso permitting the publication of telegraphic messages within eighteen hours of the first publication, at the same place, i.e., a Calcutta paper may state the substance of the news which has appeared in another Calcutta paper of the previous day. Clauses are added to make it plain that all parts of the British India are within the scope of the Bill ; also to show that bona fide messages received independently from abroad are not affected, because the same news may have been already published in India by some other paper. The report is signed by all the members of the Select Committee, subject to orders by Mr. Mehta and the Maharajah of Durbhanga. The former states that he signs in the spirit of a practical compromise, since the editorial comment is not to be protected, though he does not think that the measure will acheive the object in view, namely, improvement of telegraphic news ; he would also have preferred that the remedy provided should have been civil instead of penal. The Maharajah of Durbhangah's rider is a more helpful one. He states that the much needed reduction of telegraphic rates would have been far more appropriate method of attaining the end in view even if accompanied by subsidy from Government. If however, a *raison d' etre* of the measure be to protect newspapers and press agencies which supply special information of current events at heavy expense to themselves, he thinks that inland as well as foreign telegrams should be included within the scope of the Bill. The Mahrajah goes on to point out that the Bill should clearly lay down that it is only intended to apply to papers which really compete with one another. The Vernacular papers, in particular, he thinks, should not be precluded from republishing news from Anglo-Indian papers since they do not appeal to the same readers. Like Mr. Mehta also the Maharaja would prefer that the remedy should be civil and not penal.

Replying to Mr. Smeaton's question in the Council to-day, on the subject of delay in the delivery of deferred messages to Burma, Sir Arthur Trevor explained that the delay is due to excessive traffic owing to grain speculation at a time when several of the alternative routes to Burma were interrupted. He said that with a view to prevent the recurrence of delay a new route between Calcutta and Rangoon is being opened up by Mr. Linking, who is now working between Calcutta and Rangoon, and an additional line from Calcutta to Upper Burma via Manipur will shortly be made. With a view of meeting the increase which is taking place in deferred traffic elsewhere, a new copper wire has recently been laid from Calcutta to Madras, while similar additional wires are to be provided from Calcutta to Bombay, and from Bombay to Madras, Sir Arthur, however, warned the public that, do what they might, deferred messages would necessarily continue to be what their name implied, and that all that telegraph department could endeavour to work up to would be to deliver messages despatched one day to their addresses before 10 a.m. next morning.

The Prisoners Bill was passed at to-day's Council on the understanding that the measure should be introduced at an early date to amend the law with which it deals, the present Act being almost entirely consolidatory. In accepting this explanation from the Legal Member, Mr. Woodroffe regretted that the Government had decided to pass an Act which would require to be again amended almost immediately, and pointed out a number of technical points that would require to be looked into.

The Transfer of Property Act was also passed with some small amendments suggested by Mr. Woodroffe, the most important being to remove doubt as to the legality of legal practitioners accepting cheques.

The only other business transacted was the formal presentation of the Select Committee's Report on the Whipping Bill and the Indian Companies Registration Bill.

The remainder of the business before the Council was carried through according to the programme already published.

The Council reassembles on the 16th instant.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA, FEB. 2.

Brevet-Colonel F. Abbott, Officiating Colonel on the Staff, is posted to Nasirabad.

Captain Wilkinson, No. 18th Company, Southern Division, has been posted to No. 2 Depot, Western Division, Royal Garrison Artillery, and is to be sent home as early as possible.

Captain Marsden, on promotion to that rank from 33rd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, has been posted to 58th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

Captain Oldham, 58th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, has been poated to 57th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

Lieutenant Brown, 36th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, is to be sent home at Imperial expenses, on appointment to the Army Pay Department.

Lieutenant Alexandar, No. 8 Company, Western Division, Royal Garrison Artillery, and Lieutenant Macfarlan, Armament Officer, Gibralter, have been appointed to No. 7 Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery.

Military Works Service—Captain Dealy, R. E., is transferred temporarily from Quetta to Sind District.

The Military Works Service recognising how important share camp followers bear in a campaign, the Right Honorable Lord Major has decided to set apart a portion of the Mansion House Relief Fund for sufferers by the Transvaal Campaign for relief of widows and orphans of such followers.

The undermentioned officers are reported to have been qualified, as stated at the half yearly examination in modern languages, held by the Civil Service Commissioners in October, 1899 :—Russian—fit to go to Russia—Lieutenant Naylor, 6th Bombay Cavalry requalified as interpreter. Major Turner, 26th Bombay Infantry.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in the following languages :—Urdu higher standard—2nd Lieutenant Finlay, Royal Garrison Artillery ; Lieutenant May, Royal Fusiliers ; Lieut-Colonel Forster, Royal Irish Regiment ; Lieutenant and Quarter-Master Fox, Royal Irish Regiment ; 2nd Lieutenant Mowbray, attached to the 4th Bombay Rifles ; 2nd Lieutenant Barke, attached to the 25th Bombay Rifles; Captain Murray, Royal Engineers ; Lieutenant Price, attached to the 6th Bombay Cavalry; 2nd Lieutenant Marjoribanks, 1st Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment ; 2nd Lieutenant Wyatt, attached to the 1st Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment ; and Lieutenant Grant, attached to the 27th Bombay Light Infantry. Urdu lower standard.—2nd Lieutenant Woolcombe, 20th Hussars ; Lieutenant Easton, Royal Garrison Artillery ; Lieutenant Carr, No. 4 Company, Eastern Division, Royal Garrison Artillery ; Captain England, 1st Battalion, Royal Fusiliers ; 2nd Lieutenant Torkington, Suffolk Regiment Pushtu, lower standard.—Captain Whitcombe, I.M.S.; 2nd Lieutenant Riccard, Royal Garrison Artillery ; 2nd Lieutenant Majoribanks, Wiltshire Regiment 2nd Lieutenant Parker, Wiltshire Regiment, 2nd Lieutenant Maxwell, attached to the 27th Bombay Light Infantry ; 2nd Lieutenant Bayley, attached to the 27th Bombay Light Infantry ; 2nd Lieutenant Merriman, attached to the 27th Bombay Light Infantry ; Assistant Surgeon Schemain, Indian Subordinate Medical Department ; Officiating Sub-Conductor Dalyell, Commissariat Department ; School-Master Boon, 2nd Battalion Suffolk Regiment ; Store Sergeant Burke ; Ordnance Department ; Officiating Store Sergeant Fitzpatrick, Ordnance Department ; and Corporal Riddock, No. 25 Company, Western Division, Royal Garrison Artillery.

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officers have been permitted to return to duty :—Captain, Dennys, 23rd Bombay Rifles ; Captain R. F. Standage, I. M. S. ; Assistant Surgeon Dady, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, and Sub-Conductor Birks, Ordnance Department.

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officers have leave of bounce;—Honorary Captain and Quarter-Master Talland, 20th Hussars, for 12 months, on medical certificate, out of India ; Major Beale, 2nd in command, 5th Bombay Light Infantry Staff Corps, one year, on medical certificate, out of India ; 2nd class Assistant Surgeon Barnet, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, for six months, on medical certificate in India. Extensions—Captain Clarke Kennedy, R. A. Ordnance Department for 2 months, on medical certificate ; Captain Knatchbull, 22nd Bombay Infantry, for 3 months, on private affairs ; Conductor Kelly, Ordnance Department, one month, on medical certificate.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT POONA.

Four large hay stacks at the foot of the railway overbridge caught fire this evening, and were completely burnt down. The stakes are valued at Rs. 5,000 a-piece. The fire is still smouldering.

FAMINE RELIEF IN BROACH.

BROCH, FEB. 1.

Mr. James Monteath, I.C.S., Chief Secretary to Government, during his short stay at Broach went to the Mataria Tank, where about twenty-three thousand people are on work. Minute enquiries were made regarding the hutting of the work-people, the medical and sanitary arrangements in the big camp, the wages given, and the outturn of work the number of work-people and their residency ; and the Public Works Department Officers were asked numerous questions in regard to details of the work ; He also visited the Mataria Work and the Central poor-house. Mr. Monteath was introduced yesterday to the Executive Committee of the Broach Relief Fund, and in replying to various queries, the Hon. Rao Bahadur Chunilal Venilal, C.I.E., who is Chairman of the Committee, furnished him with many details of the fund. The Broach Ladies' Fund was also brought to his notice. He also visited the cattle-camp which has hitherto proved a great success, and where the low mortality has always been a striking feature.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, FEB. 1.

The Bombay Mails of the 20th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

AUTOMATIC TELEGRAPHY IN INDIA.

With regard to the introduction of automatic signalling between Calcutta and Rangoon, and the steps being taken to extend the working to other line in India, the following description of the instruments and the manner in which they are worked published by the "Pioneer" :—

The electrical currents necessary to produce Morse signals at a distant station are ordinarily sent to line at the sending station by means of a key worked by hand. In Wheatstone's automatic system the currents are sent to line by means of a mystical key pivoted at the centre, moveable through a small slight angle, and acted on by a most ingenious combination of clock-work rods, levers, jockey wheels, rocking cams, springs and other devices, all controlling a mechanism which perforates flat paper tape by holes near either edge. The paper tape is drawn by clock-work over the heads of two vertical pins set in such a position that they are directly under the two sets of perforations. As the tape is drawn along over the heads of these pins both pins are depressed and are unable to affect the key in any ways long as there are no perforations When however a perforation arrives over the head of any pin No. 1, that pin rises into the hole, but is almost immediately pulled down again by a rocking cam but manages just at its highest position to give a horizontal kick to the upper end of the key, by means of a ball crank lever and insulated connecting rod attached to its foot. This kick sends the key flying over to the right, from which position owing to a jockey-wheel spring arrangement, it is unable to move until it gets a kick over to the left, which can only happen as soon as a perforation arrives over the head of pin No. 2.

The key then is at the mercy of the two pins, which however, are only allowed to exercise their kicking powers at intervals regulated by the positions of perforations in the tape. The key with upper end to the right sends a current to line which by means of an electro-magnet and inking disc produces at the distant station an Morse mark on a running paper tape, the length of the mark depending on the time that the key remains in the right hand position. The key with upper end to the left reverses the current, and the inking disc no longer marks the tape at the distant station. It is evident that the whole of the properly perforated tape the machine is capable of transmitting currents which will produce any required Morse signals at the distant station.

As regards speed at which the automatic currents can be sent on to the line, the highest rate yet obtained is 600 words a minute, equivalent to about 15,000 kicks by each pin in that time. It is however one thing to send currents to line, and another to get them properly recorded at the distant end. The rate of 600 words a minute could only be recorded over very short distances. The ordinary rate in England were the circuits are usually about 300 miles long is 400 to 500 words a minute. Recent experiments lately made between Calcutta and Rangoon, a distance of 1,003 miles, a rate of 100 words is the most that can be looked for. This rate is, however, a great improvement on the present duplex working of working under which the messages (one from each end of the line) can be signalled simultaneously. It fully justifies the introduction of the system, and is a very satisfactory result, considering the nature of which the wire, which it passes through, the number of cables on the circuits, and the number of wires working with strong currents, and running close alongside on the same set of posts for great distances.

The effect of distance and neighbouring working wires in reducing speed may be roughly explained as follows. A long marking current sent along a land line of great length takes its time about giving up possession, especially if there be many cables in circuit. In fact it becomes so leisurely in its action that the subsequent short spacing current between it and the next marking current is not equal to the task of exciting it. The consequence is that the space between the two marks is lost, and they appear as one long mark. Again where other working wires run alongside for long distances, they bombard their neighbour with showers of sharp intrusive little currents of both kinds which turn long marks into short ones, short ones into long and altogether play general mischief. Both these evils can be remedied to a certain extent, but considerable loss of speed is not the less inevitable.

The automatic system has only been considered above from the point of view of getting the signals through the wire. It is evident, however, that this is only a part of the process necessary to completely dispose of a telegraph message. To effect this by the automatic system three sequent processes are involved : the punching, the transmitting and the transcribing, in hand-working only two simultaneous processes are involved, the signalling and the writing down. The rates of hand-signalling, punching and transcribing are all about the same. From these considerations it is clear that where there is only sufficient traffic to keep a wire fully occupied by hand, it is disadvantageous to use the automatic system. Where traffic comes in faster than it can be dealt with by hand, the time that would otherwise be lost can be employed in punching. When a sufficient number of messages have been punched they can be transmitted at a rapid rate automatically, and transcribed by numerous writers at the distant station. In this case the gain is the number of messages transmitted in excess of the number that would have been sent during the same time had the line been worked by hand. The system will evidently be most useful on the overcrowded Indian wires.

If the rate of punching can be increased to double or treble that of hand signalling, it is evident that the value of the automatic system will be greatly enchanced. An instrument by which this result can be obtained has just been successfully tried by the Post Office in England. The instrument is in the form of an ordinary typewriter, but without any of the keys on the board is depressed, not only is the sign typed, but also a paper tape is perforated with the holes required for transmission of the signal automatically. Irrespective of the greater speed and accuracy of signals obtainable, the general usefulness of such an instrument is evident. Newspaper correspondents, merchants, &c., possessed of such an instrument would, without any knowledge of Morse signals, be able to send to the Telegraph Offices not only their typed message, but also a corresponding perforated slip, ready to be immediately transmitted by automatic signalling at 100 or 150 words a minute. A trial instrument has been ordered for experimental India, and if successful the extended use of these instruments in conjunction with Wheatstone's automatic system will undoubtedly result in a greatly improved Indian telegraph service. The combined puncher and transmitter is the invention of a Mr. Creed who has recently taken out patents in the United Kingdom and India. The instrument has not yet been perfected, but there is every reason to believe it will prove a success.

CAPTAIN J. I. LANG has left Liverpool in the Elder Dempster Liner Sokoto for Lagos. Captain Lang is the British Commissioner appointed to meet Captain Toutee, the French Commissioner, to delimit the boundaries of the respective countries in Northern Nigeria. The representatives will meet about the end of February at the Oopara River, which is at the north-east corner of the French Dahomey territory. The Commissioners start their work from the 9th parallel, and will continue north-east until the right bank of the Niger is reached. The expedition will pass through Nikka, Borgu, and other places prominently mentioned a couple of years ago before the conclusion of the Anglo-French agreement. Captain Toutee is a well-known French African explorer, and Captain Lang has had great African experience, and is the British official who in 1892 delimitated the Western Gold Coast boundary in conjunction with the French Commissioners.

WITH regard to the Anglo German agreement, a semi-official communication to the Lisbon press says : The British and German Governments, having previously come to an agreement between themselves, informed Portugal that in the event of her contracting a large loan for the purpose of reorganising her finances the two Governments were disposed to guarantee the success of the operation. At the same time the Governments of Great Britain and Germany assured Portugal that the basis of the agreement between them was a recognition of the integrity of the Portuguese colonial dominions and the legitimacy of the Portugese sovereignty over the Portuguese possessions. They further suggested that in the event of Portugal accepting proposals concerning a loan the latter should be guaranteed by the Colonial Customs receipts. The Portuguese Government then declared that it had no need for such a loan, an according to our information it has no such need to the present day

TABLE TALK.

BY WALTER BESANT.

LONDON, JAN. 12.

I AM very pleased to find that "Literature" is making a few remarks on the continued absence of men and women of letters from the New Year's Honour List. What "Literature" says is this : "If these decorations are worth anything, men of light and leading in literature should have them as well as men of light and leading in other walks of life ; and if they are worth nothing, then they should not be given to men of light and leading in any walk of life." Lord Salisbury has shown us that he himself thinks that these decorations are worth having—witness his acceptance of the Garter. It is, therefore, difficult to understand why he steadily refuses to extend them to men of letters. For my own part I have on several occasions put the matter in a somewhat different way, but it comes to the same thing. I say, "If the national distinctions are worth having, they ought to be open to intellectual achievement of every kind." That is a simple proposition, and it seems unanswerable. It is absurd to say that there are no leaders in modern literature ; there are leaders ; no one can foretell how they will be regarded after fifty years. Meantime, they are leaders.

I believe that the reason why men of letters are, as a rule, excluded from any distinction is the certainty that there will be a storm of indignation simulated in certain papers by certain writers because this man or that man is not included. The reason why the Laureateship was left open so long must have been the dread of an explosion whatever appointment was made. After a time the Laureate was named. Then came the expected explosion. Bang ! went the guns. But nobody was one whit the worse, and the Laureate himself remained and still remains. There would have been the same waste of good powder for any other appointment. There are a dozen circles in each of which there are a dozen critics who feel a sense of duty to profess indignation on such occasions. When they have had their say the thing remains. Now as regards soldiers, civil servants, colonial governors, physicians, and others whom the Prime Minister very laudably honours, there are no such critics, and there is no such sense of a sacred duty in denouncing the promotion of Jones when Smith—that great genius Smith, whom the British public (the crass, fatuous, thick-headed British public) refuses to read—is passed over. Smith, you see, belongs to the circle ; Jones does not. In another circle there is another immortal Smith—why not ?

There lies before me a paper which should be called the Confessions of a Vegetarian. It is written by one who for eight years lived on a vegetarian diet, for some months exclusively on a raw fruit and nuts. He also in the summer went about hatless, with sandals instead of boots, and dressed in a light suit of wool in which he took alternate baths of rain and sunshine. After a long trial of the vegetarian diet, his health broke down ; he acknowledged the error of his ways, and he turned a listening ear to the doctor when, like unto him of Tobago, he said, "to a gigot you may go." He is now eating beef and mutton, drinking beef tea, and expiating his errors in codliver oil, which is nasty. He says that vegetarians are not, as a rule, healthy folk ; they are either emaciated or fat ; they are bony ; they are liable to chills, they suffer from dyspepsia and anæmia. In his own case, he was afflicted with that most distressing malady—insomnia. "Life became a dreary crawling dream. To think or speak was a pain." His experience cannot be that of all vegetarians, or that diet would fall into disuse. In fact I have known people who were vegetarians, yet looked and were, I believe, strong and robust. At the same time, for hard work, give me the man who takes his beef and beer. And the experience of the writer should be a warning to "food reformers" not to believe that these reforms are a panacea for all earthly ills.

There is a dainty, tiny slip of a volume containing verses apparently by a new Hand—at least, I do not remember to have seen any of his work before. There are only about thirty poems in all ; but they are set to the most pleasing melodies possible ; they sing their own airs ; they trip along so gracefully that they seem like a band of village maidens dancing and singing. Since I have found them so charming I venture not only to name the book, but to quote, without asking the singer's permission, one of his verses. The book is called "Flower and Leaf." It is written by Mr. Charles Dalmon ; and it is published by Grant Richards. And the verse I quote is one from a poem containing three, called "The Merry Springtime." The repetitions have a very pretty effect :

The swallows weave a faery web
Above the grass so green ;
A web so fine of shade and shine,
Above the grass so green.
The linnets sing a faery song
In every greenwood tree ;
A faery song, a faery song,
In every greenwood tree.
Then bring the horns and beakers out
And fill them with good cheer,
And drink with me for joy to see
The springtime of the year !

If in 1690 we wanted to travel as far as York and back it would cost forty shillings for the journey each way in the summer and forty-five in winter. On the way from London to York the coachman was changed four times. It was customary for the passengers to give each coachman a "tip" of one shilling, and in an coachman's drink on the way from London. The journey took eight days in summer, or twenty-five miles a day, and twelve in the winter, or sixteen miles and a "bit." In the summer, then, the journey cost four pounds eleven shillings, and in winter five pounds one shilling. Now my informant says nothing at all about sleeping and feeding on the way. Can it be that a through ticket would include both ? He is also mysterious about a stay in London. Men of business, he says, stay a fortnight, generally. "They must have lodgings," he points out, "which cost them five or six shillings a week, besides the inconvenience of having meat from cooks twice as dear as is provided at inns." Then why not stay at an inn ? And for whom was food prepared at an inn unless for travellers who came by coach ? The object of the writer is to show that the stage coach is an expensive and an effeminate way of travelling, not to be compared with the old way of riding.

He exaggerates his case, which was, perhaps, the reason why the stage coach continued to hold its own. He tries to prove that many trades suffered greatly from the substitution of the coach for the horse. Men used to require boots, spurs, saddles, bridles, saddle cloths, riding suits, coats and cloaks, stockings and hats. "Thereby the poor people set at work by carding, combing, spinning, knitting, weaving, and frilling, and your clothworkers, drapers, tailors, saddlers, tanners, curriers, shoemakers, spurriers, loriners, and belt makers, had a good employ." Then again, men used to ride with swords, belts, pistols, holsters, portmanteaus, and hat cases ; but "now they go in a silk suit and an Indian gown, with a sash, silk stockings, and shoes that hats, and carry no others with them, because they escape the wet and dirt, which on horseback they cannot avoid." He goes on piling up the injuries inflicted by the stage coach, forgetting, or passing over the work demanded by the coaches. In the same way, when railways were introduced, the prophets all foretold, with groans, the coming extinction of that useful animal the horse. In a few years it was found that there were more horses wanted than ever before.

Thackeray's "Miscellanies" were mostly written between fifty and sixty years ago. One might, however, make half a dozen essays upon them only to point out the changes in manners and ideas that have taken place in the social world. One of the most obvious is the complete revolution in the treatment and consideration of tobacco. His chapters are full of the loathing and hatred with which tobacco was regarded in society. Mr. FitzBoodle loses an heiress and £4000 a year because he cannot abstain for a short time from cigars. Had he won that heiress he would have had to abstain all his life.

An unfortunate young man who thinks to take a pipe in his bedroom is detected and disinherited. To marry about one even the suspicion of tobacco was an outrage on good manners. In great houses there was no smoking-room ; in the suburban villa if any misguided young man took to smoking he had to do it out of doors. I remember a family of two or three sons, all of whom smoked ; every evening their mother saw them with a sinking heart creep out singly. They were going to smoke their pipe in the garden under shelter of the wall from the cold blast. I remember another household where the sons were permitted, but after much persuasion, and only in the fear that they might go to billiard rooms, to smoke at night in the kitchen when the servants had gone to bed. There were tradesmen's clubs held at taverns, where clay pipes were smoked solemnly. There was one cigar divan in London, where men went secretly to snatch a forbidden joy. I have a book which gives formal directions how to smoke a cigar, as if it were one of the Fine Arts. Medical students, then a rowdy let, were notorious for their passion for cigars. Short pipes belonged to Billingsgate fishwomen and the like. I rather think that the short pipe cutty, or briar root came into fashion at the Universities early in the fifties. Few clergymen, unless of the old school, smoked ; Charles Kingsley braved public opinion and smoked openly. There were no smoking carriages in the trains ; no one was allowed, when the Underground Railway began, to smoke in the stations or in the carriages. As for the cigarette after dinner, it would have been regarded with horror, first on account of the invasion of tobacco into society, and next because one cannot possibly drink port with any pretence to a palate if there is a cigarette between the lips. As for the tolerance, and the encouragement, and the welcome offered to tobacco at the present moment, there needs no word. Tobacco came, was seen, and conquered when good Queen Bess were the crown. Tobacco went out of society for a hundred and fifty years, save in the form of snuff. Tobacco has now returned, and reigns triumphant from prince to pauper.

An attempt is now being made in America—I know not with what prospect of success—to make copyright perpetual. I have always been convinced that the present arrangement is unjust to the owner of literary property. I do not say the author, who is the creator and original owner ; I say the proprietor. Now the claim for perpetual copyright is always advanced as an act of justice to the author, ignoring the simple fact that every publishing agreement, with a few exceptions, conveys to the publisher the exclusive right of publishing during the legal term of copyright. Or else it sells the property outright to the publisher. We must, therefore, substitute the word proprietor for that of author. As far as the equity of the case is concerned, there is no difference. Why should literary property, whether it belongs to a publisher or author, be taken from its proprietor after a certain time and declared common property ? We do not take away a coal mine from its owner ; nor do we offer it, after a certain time, to anyone who chooses to dig in it.

How many books are there which are in demand after forty years or so ? Not many, but more than one would suppose. For instance, the works of Wordsworth, Byron, Tennyson, Keats, and a few other poets, of certain historians and essayists, of a good many novelists, are still in demand, more or less, though the legal term of copyright has expired. The result of such an Act would necessitate time bargains between author and publisher on the bare chance of an enduring success. There would never be any objection to a time bargain, because the chance of any book being worth anything after ten years is so remote. As for the suppression of a book for a time by a proprietor who did not believe in its teaching, the thing might happen, but it would be so very, very rare that it ought not to be even considered. John Bunyan's heirs, if they were Roman Catholics, would certainly try to suppress the "Pilgrim's Progress." But there would be difficulties. If the book were in demand it would most certainly be pirated. The laws about book piracy are every day broken with impunity. Tauchnitz editions are openly exposed for sale without any interference on the part of the police and so it would be if a popular book was in demand and was suppressed. The very attempt at suppression would create a demand ; not only pirated editions would be issued, but the value of old copies would go up enormously, and the influence of the book would be increased tenfold, and in proportion to the zeal of the suppressors. Think how eager we should be read about Christian and Apollyon and Greatheart and Ready-to-Halt (who always had my warm) heart if we were told that we should no longer be able to buy their histories.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, JAN. 12.

In spite of the many attempts that have been made to improve upon the old fashioned methods of lighting lamps by burning colza oil it is remarkable that the burning substance of twenty years ago is the substance of to-day. Acetylene lamps have had but a qualified success, and comparatively few are seen on the roads. Colza oil is not a clean substance and, owing to the extent to which it is frequently adulterated, it does not always give good results. Petroleum, for want of a better, it is still retained. Petroleum, which will burn well, and give a steady white light when consumed in a room and furnished with a long chimney, is not suitable for burning in the open air. It is a pity that some cleaner oil than colza cannot be discovered, that would answer the same purpose.

Poor "Strider" Brown, to adopt the name by which he was usually known, has passed away in the sombre precincts of a home for those mentally afflicted. In his day he was well known in cycling circles as one of the cleverest hill-climbers of his time, and quite a marvellous faculty for gauging form, and his was a familiar figure at cycle race meetings. He was, however, unfortunate in his business affairs, and his bright, cheery ways gave up under stress of adverse circumstances. When it was clear that all hopes of ultimate recovery had to be abandoned, friends rallied round and "passed the hat," so that, with the aid of a big smoking concert, in which all concerned, cheerfully and gratuitously gave their services, even the printing being free, a sum was raised to make provision for the future of his wife and child.

Another appeal will shortly be made to the charitable, on behalf of Jack Keen, the veteran cyclist, who, some twenty years ago, was a leading figure on the cycle tract, where he was in the habit of "scorching on the ordinary." On Bank Holidays, he was generally down in the programme to interest the crowd, and his most popular matches were those against a good rider, riding relays of horses. It generally happened that the cyclist won, and this was quite in accord with the public taste. Next month, there is to be a big concert at St. James's Hall, by means of which it is hoped that a sum sufficient to make some little provision for the days of his days will be provided. But, unfortunately, to the younger generation of riders, his is little more than the shadow of a name. Others who, were in the cycle trade as he was, at the time of the boom, took advantage of it. But the wave of financial prosperity did not wash "happy Jack" off the rocks.

Gradually, but surely, the bicycle is making its utility felt in circles where old crusted notions have hitherto prevented its adoption. The rural police are following the lead of rural postmen and telegraph messengers, and adopting the wheel as a means of transmitting from place to place. Only a few years ago eleven machines were purchased for the use of the Surrey "bobbies," and now the chief constable states in his report, that the increased mobility of the police staff will be great advantage, that an area twice as extensive as that visited on foot is possible, without increased exertion or fatigue. This seems so obvious a truism that one wonders that it was necessary to solemnly state it in an official document. Probably, the request for £250 to further equip sergeants and inspectors with mounts will be granted as eminently reasonable.

There has been little change in the weather lately, the gloom with which the New Year was ushered in so far as atmospheric conditions was concerned, still continuing to prevail with temporary and evane cent gleams of sunshine, which only serve to make us long for the roads have been in bad condition. Hence only the most persistent of mud-pluggers have been seen out of doors. That riding has been possible at all says a great deal for the improvement in riding conditions, brought about by the adoption of non-slipping devices for tyres, in lieu of the old plain tyre, which was in former days universal, and the more efficient muddguards that are now procurable. It is during winter riding that the merits of the various styles of the novice or inexpert rider and the efficient rider is most perceptible. The one rides with an ever-present presentiment of evil befalling him from side-slip, whilst the other goes on his way serenely.

Hale, the Anglo-American centurion still keeps the even tenour of his way, churning out diurnal centuries with the regularity of a piece of automatic machinery. He has now had enough bad weather to have become fully used to it, and despite the dispiriting and monotonous conditions of this self-imposed task, he keeps "well and strong." He is a very cheerful, and quite sanguine of ultimate success. His mileage now considerably exceeds 14,000 miles. Recently, owing to the heavy rains he found his course flooded over from the river Eco having overflowed its banks. For about two-hundred yards he had to churn through water two feet deep. On Xmas day he got through his task earlier than usual, so that he was able to partake of his roast beef and plum pudding with the knowledge of "something attempted, something done."

The popularity of the free-wheel and the anxiety of many riders to obtain their old mounts and become possessed of a cycle with this adjunct, has not been over-looked by the swindling fraternity. The latest development is to advertise from a private address, stating that, owing to the cessation of trade, orders for the manufacture of this season's up-to-date machines "fitted with free-wheels, and every other 1900 improvement," is to be sold at a quite ridiculously low figure. The advertiser, who is so distinctive as to the general excellence of his wonderful bargain, rarely descends to details as to the make of tyres, or saddle, or as to whose free-wheel system is applied. These machines, which are purposely road-soiled to give the appearance of being genuinely second-hand, are built of the cheapest rubbish that can be picked up in the midlands, and are veritable death-traps to the unwary. The astute "assembler" of these shoddy parts gener

THE JAMESON RAID.

PUBLICATION OF DOCUMENTS.

A further contribution to "The Story of the Jameson Raid and its Sequelæ," consisting of a jumble of telegrams, notes, and letters, apparently "lost, stolen, or strayed" from the portfolios of Mr. Hawksley, and under the title of "Les Dessous d'une Guerre," is published in the "Independance Belge." But, while interesting and in one or two instances piquant, the despatches, except as to one passage in one letter, do not materially advance the accusation that Mr. Chamberlain was "in it:"

THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

30, Mincing-Lane, E. C., London, July 22, 1896.

My Dear Fairfield,—Is the rumour true that I hear to the effect that the Government have decided upon the appointment of a Select Committee of the House of Commons to inquire into the circumstances of Dr. Jameson's action in December last? If so, I suppose it will be possible for the views of the directors to be to some extent considered in appointing some of the members. In this case may I suggest the names of Mr. Carson, Q.C., Mr. A. C. Cripps, Q.C., and Mr. George Wyndham?

Will it be possible to have an opportunity of discussing with you the terms of the reference to the Select Committee?—Believe me, Very truly, yours

E. FAIRFIELD ESQ., BOURCHIER F. HAWKSLEY.

"IF THEY DO—"

30, Mincing-Lane E. C., London, Feb. 20, 1897.

My Dear Grey,—Thanks for your letter of the 9th ult., which I read with great interest. You will, of course, have heard that the committee was reappointed, and has got to work. I send you officials prints of the evidence already taken. Rhodes has done very well, and I think will come out top. He was nervous on the first day, though his evidence was good even then. Yesterday he was simply splendid. I do not think that we are by any means out of the wood, but there does seem an off-chance of the plea of public interest being disguised and the cables of the last half of 1895 or rather the negotiations of that period not being disclosed, though I am bound to say that I think on balance the probability is that they will have to come out. If they do Mr. Chamberlain will have no one but himself to thank. I am very sorry I have been such a bad correspondent, but really the works and anxiety of the last fifteen months or nearly two years that is since Harris came to England on the subject of the Presidency in July 1895, have been most trying, and I sometimes fear that even my constitution will not stand it much longer though happily I am still very well. I will try and write to you more fully next week.—Believe me, very truly yours, BOURCHIER F. HAWKSLEY.

P.S.—Rhodes had received your letter and cable about Lawley.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey.

EXAMINATION OF SIR JOHN WILLOUGHBY.

30, Mincing-Lane, E. C., London, April 2, 1897.

Dear Sir,—I send you a memo. about Sir John Willoughby.

Will you put the points in this memo. to him and also the two first paragraphs in the enclosed print? With regard to the official report it does not seem necessary that this should be read through, but Sir John will mark certain paragraphs and read them.

I am giving Mr. Nicholson further prints for circulation among the committee.—Believe me, yours faithfully.

BOURCHIER F. HAWKSLEY.

The Right, Hon. W. L. Jackson, M. P.

Wednesday morning, 11 o'clock., April 7, 1897.

To Sir J. Willoughby, 3, Down-street, Piccadilly.

I think you said you are coming to the City to-day. Could you and the doctor come to see me here at or after four. We ought, in anticipation of the consultation to-morrow, to have a strict business talk without interruption by others. I think I see a way out. Please wire if you cannot both come, shall I find you both in and alone at eleven to night?—HAWKSLEY.

MRS. RICHARD CHAMBERLAIN TO MR. HAWKSLEY.

39, Cadogan-square, London, S. W. (No date.)

Dear Mr. Hawksley,—So many thanks for yours. I knew you would feel as I do that we owe Allingham a great deal, and must give the brother any (or every) help we could.

I will tell him to make an appointment to come and see you one morning. He sails in the beginning of next month. I quite agree with you that very little good if any can be done with J. C. now. He knows what he has to expect, and will have had plenty of time to think it over by the time C. J. R. arrives. As long as you make it impossible for C. J. R. to give away Jameson he will be loyal to him, but I am sure from what I've said that at one time Rhodes contemplated sacrificing the Dr. The Dr. must never know this, and if anyone can keep Rhodes up to the mark you can. I want a talk with you one day about the Dr's future, to see what you think of my plan which he has already taken kindly to.

You do not know how grateful I am to you for all you have done for him, but I think perhaps you can partly understand how much it means to me to feel he has got a friend like you.

Can I come and see you some morning about 11-30?—Yours very sincerely, R. I. C.

SIR MATHEW WHITE RIDLEY TO LADY DUDLEY.

(Private.) Cassiobury, Watford, Herts, December 16, 1898.

Dear Lady Dudley,—The task of refusing to advise the release of these officers is one of the most distasteful ones I have had. But I have got more than my personal feelings to consider, and, of course, I hear both sides of the question, and there is another side, I can assure you, hard though you may think it to realise. It would have made my Christmas happier had I seen my way to advise the release of the only two who will remain after it. But I am sorry to say that I do not think I can do it, nor do I believe that I should have the support of my colleagues if I brought the proposal before them. I have been very anxious to take this line if I could; but this is the conclusion to which I have felt myself forced. I can only ask you to believe that if I cannot comply with the wishes of yourself and other friends of theirs, it is not owing to hardness of heart, but to the belief that duty compels me otherwise. But it is very hateful to me.—Very truly,

M. W. RIDLEY

There is no room for doubt, it is believed, as to the authenticity of the document, which had previously been offered in the London market. There is equally little doubt that Mr. Hawksley has good reason to be incensed at their publication, which in no sense is due to his action.

ADVICE ABOUT "WORRY."

Dr. Haydn Brown has issued through Mr. Bowden a booklet, "Worry, and How to Avoid It." What is worry? Dr. Brown says few dictionaries give the word as a noun. Possibly most people understand very well what it is. The verb "to worry," he points out, comes from the Dutch or German "worghen," to strangle, choke, or rattle in the throat. "And from this the word has spread in its application until it means to tear, to harass, or persecute; still further do we understand it to mean to bother more than usual, to trouble about matters that are not agreeable; to perceive things in a peculiarly unfavourable and unpleasant light." There are all degrees of worry. A man may even "worry himself to death," while another will only be troubled for a few minutes.

But the disease everyone recognises; what about the cure? Dr. Brown quotes some lines repeated to him in a Great Eastern train one day by a man who looked only sixty-five but was considerably over eighty. The lines run:

For every worry under the sun
There's either a remedy or there is none,
If there is one try and end it
If there is no: one never mind it.

Dr. Brown thinks there is a prescription in these few words that is worth any man's guines, and he recommends those who are sufficiently interested to hold them in recollection as long as possible.

Among the other hints given is that, having found out the cause of worry, endeavour to neutralise it by a complete change. Holidays generally cure worry, and a change of scene, thought, and action Dr. Brown declares to be the best and surest antidote. Smaller changes are just as important in their way, according to the class a person belongs to and the general circumstances of individual living. A man for instance, can work at some artistic or mechanical hobby after a hard day's work. It is possible, Dr. Brown says, to kill a week's worry dead if you take your thoughts to a museum, or to the hockey field or golf course on a Saturday.

ALARMING INCIDENT AT MALTA.

INSANE SEAMAN'S GUNNERY.

A remarkable scene was witnessed on board the battleship Devastation at Malta on the 4th ult. About ten o'clock on that night the inhabitants, as well as the officers and men of the ships in harbour, were startled by the firing of two guns within about a minute of each other. The unusual circumstance led to immediate inquiries being made, and it was found that a young seaman, who had only recently joined the Devastation from the cruiser Venus, had developed symptoms of insanity, and, forcing open the six-pounder magazine, possessed himself of two charges, which, fortunately, proved to be blank ones, made his way to the deck and fired a charge from one of the six pounder guns on the port side of the ship. He then loaded the gun a second time and discharged it just as several officers and men rushed up and seized him. It was at once seen that he was suffering from mental derangement and the medical officer of the ship ordered his removal to the Royal Naval Hospital, where he remains under treatment. That the poor fellow only succeeded in removing blank charges from the magazine was an exceedingly fortunate circumstance, for it so happened that the gun from which he fired them was trained directly on the cruiser Venus while a number of houses on shore were in the immediate background. Had the charges, therefore, been full instead of blank it is easy to imagine that an appalling disaster might have had to be recorded.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 30th January, 1900:—

	£
1 Amount to be remitted during 1899-1900	17,000,000
2 Remitted from 1st April, 1899, to 27th Jan. 1900	16,096,100*
3 Balance to be remitted from 28th Jan. to 31st March 1900	933,900

* Includes £1,500,000 on account of gold held by the Secretary of State for India under Act II of 1898.

The Admiralty have accepted the tender of Messrs. Laird Brothers, of Birkenhead, for the engines and boilers of the new battleship, Montagu, which has just been laid down at Devonport. The machinery of the Montagu will be the most powerful ever placed in a battleship, and will alone cost £150,000, while the total cost of the ship will exceed a million sterling.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM."—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE CABINET AND THE COUNTRY.

(Concluded from Monday's "Bombay Gazette.")

"THE WORST WAY OF DEALING WITH A SITUATION."

The *St. James's Gazette*: "Mr. Balfour does not seem to have gathered during his visit to Manchester any adequate impression of the volume and depth of the feeling that prevails throughout the country. Something else was expected from such a statesman at such a crisis. The country cares very little just now about the small details of the work of this or that department, still less does it care for the clever retorts so effective in the House of Commons. The regular Opposition has shown a creditable forbearance in this matter, and by far the severest criticisms of the campaign, and of the attitude of Mr. Balfour personally, have come from devoted and consistent supporters of the party now in power. . . . Did not every clerk in the War Office know any time these eighteen years past that war in South Africa was inevitable, and should not every movement of the Boers and every inch of the territory have been the object of special and continuous study . . . We sometimes wish that the man in the Cabinet would keep his eyes and his ears open, and then perhaps he would not so often find that the man in the street knows a great deal more than do his natural heads and leaders, and sometimes draws his own conclusions from what he knows. As we shall in a day or two have an opportunity of pointing out, there is no necessity for the critics to lose their heads—to search for scapegoats and to call for resignations. That is the very worst way of dealing with a serious situation—most of all at present, when there exists no organised Opposition capable of taking the reins. Still less, however, is it necessary or wise for Mr. Balfour to treat what is proper and justifiable criticism so lightly as he does."

"THE COUNTRY WANTS TO BE REASSURED."

The "Manchester Courier": "It would be an affectation to assert that Mr. Balfour's utterances have pleased or reassured everybody. All the more credit to him, therefore, for coming forward at this critical time and bearing the brunt of the attack upon the Government. . . . There is a great deal of foolish talk abroad. To suggest that Mr. Balfour and his colleagues should be sent about their business because of the reverses which we have sustained in the struggle with the Boers is, where not dictated by personal spleen, childish. There is an old adage about not swapping horses when crossing a stream. And it is pointed out in the present case by the fur her fact that there is no alternative Cabinet to that of Lord Salisbury. The most virulent critic will hardly recommend that a hybrid Radical Cabinet, with Imperialists and Little Englanders, with Lord Rosebery and Sir William Harcourt, or even Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, at its head, should supersede the present Administration. What is desired by some is that certain Liberal Imperialists like Lord Rosebery, Mr. Asquith, and Sir E Grey should be called in to reinforce her Majesty's Councils. Now, without in the least degree decrying the abilities or the services of the statesmen named, it is quite sufficient to point out that it would take weeks for them to resume the threads of government, to learn the inner position of affairs, and to take such measures as the situation might in their judgment demand. What we require is immediate and determined action by men who understand all the facts of the case. Some shuffling of the Ministerial pack may be desirable but it is difficult to see how this would affect the immediate situation. Our fear is that, in his excessive loyalty to Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Wyndham, and the men generally who are engaged in the very difficult and very responsible task of organising our military operations, Mr. Balfour may be taken to have endorsed too completely and too strongly the administration of the War Office, which is the cause of so much mental disquietude to the average citizen. Ministers are fallible men. If they have had to encounter unexpected contingencies, it is only natural that they should point out that they do not possess supernatural attributes for dealing with them. Our own criticism upon Mr. Balfour's speeches would be an expression of regret that he has not reassured the country sufficiently as to the steps which are being taken, and which are about to be taken, to atone for the past and to restore the position. Is it pretended that the new gun will be ready in time for the present campaign? If not what steps are being taken to provide our troops with the best available guns of both kinds so as to equal, and if possible, excel, the armaments of the Boers? Secondly, as to mounted infantry, are the steps which are being taken adequate to supply our Generals at the front with the quality and the amount of these troops that they require? Are Ministers calling upon a sufficient number of Yeomanry, Volunteers, and Colonials? Is it intended to employ the Indian troops, and, if not, why not? These are the questions which vex the patriotic mind. Upon all these points we wish that Mr. Balfour had, consistently with his duty and loyalty to his colleagues, been able to give the public and his constituents more, and more reassuring information. For this is really the crucial point. And Mr. Balfour may rely upon it that, if only he can satisfy the public upon these questions the attacks upon Ministers will vanish into thin air. The country will not desire, because it will not need, a change of Government."

"A FAIR QUESTION."

The "Birmingham Post": "Weeks before the war broke out we urged that additional troops should be sent to South Africa, not for offensive purposes but to secure the safety of the Colonies and it is a fair question to ask why this was not done. The answer to the Opposition is ready enough; they did all they possibly could to represent every additional soldier in Natal as a menace and a provocation to the Boers and in effect did their best to give the Boers time to complete their preparations before giving their moral sanction to corresponding preparations on our part. Nor can it be denied, in spite of the clever wise-after-the-event critics of to-day, that the unanimity of public opinion to-day would have been wanting had Great Britain been the aggressor, or if it could be truly said that any policy of 'menace' on our part had compelled the Boers to take up arms. The failure of General Buller to relieve Ladysmith, whatever the cause, is hardly a reason for attacking Mr. Balfour."

"A CABINET OF EXCITED EDITORS?"

The *Birmingham Gazette*": A point has been reached at which it becomes necessary to remind all classes that it is necessary to keep cool heads. We do not for a moment pretend that Mr. Balfour's speeches can be regarded as satisfactory. He has generously assumed the responsibility of speaking in defence of men whose mouths are closed, and we suspect that a good deal of truth lies behind the statement that he has done this in spite of the fact that in the privacy of the Cabinet he favoured far more prudent and extentive preparations than were made in anticipation of a tussle with the Boers. When Parliament meets we do not doubt that men who make a closer study of these matters will put facts before him which his quick mind will not be slow to seize, and we do not in the least anticipate that he will obstinately stick to erroneous impressions formed upon imperfect information. From a purely political, diplomatic, and constitutional point of view we hold that the action of the Government was not only correct but inevitable. Mr. Balfour's grave error, if we may say so, is in connecting this natural and proper course of civil procedure with matters of strictly military administration. He seems to hold that because the Government could not ask for a war vote before there was the slightest justification for saying that war was inevitable, the War Department is in no way to blame for placing an Army Corps in the field in a condition of unpreparedness for the work before it. Now, that view ought not to be accepted for a single moment. There is widespread dissatisfaction with the present position; but why? Simply because the public were assured that when the Army Corps reached South Africa the enemy would be hurled back by the prompt and perfectly-equipped advance of our men. Instead of this the force of sixty to seventy thousand men has been standing idle for weeks because it dare not march away from a rail-head—having no mobile transport—and because is set out without guns of equal range and quality to those employed by the enemy. It has come as a shock and surprise to this country that the very cream of its costly army should thus be nonplussed for want of absolutely necessary equipments, and fair-minded men refuse to believe that if members of the Government had been aware of the deficiencies they would have spoken in the hopeful confident tone that was universal while yet our great transport fleet was speeding to the Cape. The country is raging because its military authorities boasted that they always sent supplies of food in advance of the troops—gave that, in fact, as a reason for delaying the despach of men—and because while sending stores in abundance it failed to provide the means of conveying them along with the forces for which they were designed. If Mr. Balfour means to say that the Government of which he is a member refused to provide these essentials to efficiency though pressed to do so by the War Office, we cannot deny that a grave responsibility has been incurred. But if those who are shouting for a new set of men to manage this war will cast their eyes around the available substitutes for Mr. Balfour and his colleagues, and consider the attitude of responsible leaders of the Opposition, they will, we think, come to the conclusion that it may be wise to give up all idea of swapping horse in mid-stream—at any rate until the country can be persuaded to find salvation in a Cabinet of excited editors?"

"A SINISTER COMPOUND."

The "Pall Mall Gazette": "It may be that the national disappointment at the results of a campaign requires a corrective, but it wants something more than the unsatisfying glass of sherbet that Mr. Balfour provides. How does Mr. Balfour meet the undeniable facts that the Army Corps; that they have been tried, have proved themselves the wrong sort of Army Corps; that they are deficient in artillery and mobility, and that they have, in consequence, to be reorganised in the face of the enemy? By a jaunty fatalism which Lord Palmerston, in his most flippant moods, knew better than to parade at a national crisis. What? the richest Empire in the world is forced to depend for the bare life of the Ladysmith garrison upon guns hastily disembarked from men-of-war and hurried up country, and then we are given to understand that it is a mere question of rival patents? Mr. Balfour, again, disposed of our deplorable want of mounted infantry with an assurance that must be called astounding and nothing else. Why did not any of the amateur advisers of the War Office anticipate that this war would be one in which the horsemen would 'make rings' round the infantry? It so happens that voices of warning made themselves heard from the Cape and from those officers who had served in our earlier collisions with the Boers. The "Times" and "Daily News" both fall this morning upon the official reply to the original offers of contingents from the colonies, 'unmounted men preferred.' What conceivable answer can there be to that? A frank admission of mistakes and a promise of inquiry and amendment would be appreciated by a public which has become hopelessly puzzled between 'Veteran and 'Half-Pay,' with their assurances that the system is rotten to the core, and the glib official statements that every detail has gone and will go with the precision of clockwork. The demand for scapegoats and for immediate shufflings of the Ministerial pack forms a sinister compound of folly and self-advertisement which, if entertained for a moment, would bring the country to ruin. A rearrangement of the Government would only weaken them, while the idea of constructing a Ministry out of the Opposition rag-bag has only to be stated to be dismissed with shouts of derision.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

Still, this war has disclosed gaps in our armour which will have to be filled, if we are to continue a Power with an Imperial destiny.

"CONFESSION AND AVOIDANCE."

The "Globe": "We are not exaggerating when we say that Mr. Balfour has not only pained and disappointed his best friends, but he has spread absolute consternation throughout the ranks of his party. He affected yesterday to treat the flood of indignation which is gradually rising throughout the country as a mere move in the political game. . . . The strongest critics of the Government in general, and of the administration of the services in particular, are the members of his own party. With all his admirable qualities Mr. Balfour, together with others of his colleagues, has drifted out of touch with the majority of his supporters. Mr. Balfour has made himself and the Ministry the champions of a system which every day is showing to be rotten, and is rendering almost inevitable a disastrous schism in the ranks of his own party. It is necessary that the leading members of the Government should comprehend with as little delay as possible that their followers are practically unanimous in the demand for the reform of the service administrations, and particularly for that of the War Office. They desire no scapegoats, they impute no blame to individuals, they freely admit that it is the system which is at fault, and that the present Ministry have succeeded to the proprietorship of a veritable Augean stable. What they ask from their leaders is in the old legal phrase, 'confession and avoidance.' They only demand that the task shall be taken in hand by the men whom they have followed in office and out of office for so many years. But if they are to be met by a stubborn attitude, by a denial that reform is either necessary or practicable, then the handwriting is already on the wall. The Commander-in-Chief has become the mere servant of the Secretary of War, and the responsibility so distributed that it is almost impossible to apportion the blame in case of misadventure. The absolute alteration of all this is the first instalment of Reform on which the nation, irrespective of party, insists."

"FROM PHILIP DRUNK TO PHILIP SOBER."

The *Nottingham Guardian*: "When the tide of fortune in South Africa begins to turn, and the public mind settles down again into its normal tranquility, people will recognise the wisdom of Mr. Balfour's remarks and the soundness of the view he takes of the position. To appeal from the *Times* and *Morning Post* to Mr. Balfour is like the appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober."

ROUTES FOR CONTRABAND OF WAR.

The German mind is exercised over recent British activity in searching for contraband of war, and more especially over the reported capture of three German officers and twenty men khaki-clad, and presumably on their way to join the Boer. The German Press compares this Bundesraath incident with the Trent affair. But there is this vital difference, the Federal commander stopped a British mail steamer and took out of it the Confederate Commissioners and their secretaries, while in the present case the position of the passengers and the status of the cargo will be decided by a competent court, and not by the arbitrary action of a naval officer.

GERMAN WEST AFRICA.

It is, moreover, contended by the Germans that we should have as much right to search vessels for German West Africa as we have to search those bound for Lorenco Marques. The statement is a truism; but at the same time seeing the vast stretch of desert that lies between the coast and that portion of the Cape Colony, or the Bechuanaland Protectorate, which marches with the German frontier, it is unlikely that any attempt will be made to run contra band of war by this route, seeing that it would have the additional disadvantage of having to pass through a considerable stretch of British territory before reaching the hands of the Boers. At the same time, the determined efforts made by the Boers to obtain possession of Kuruman and various points in the western districts of Griqualand West may indicate a belief on their part in the benevolent attitude of the Germans and the possibility of receiving assistance from them.

THE LIMPOPO.

Reference was made in "The Globe" a few days ago to a possible use of the Limpopo River for importing contraband of war. The facts regarding this route are interesting, and are set forth at length in the report of the action brought against the Chartered Company by Captain Chaddock in February, 1897. In the statement of his case it appears that previous to 1884 it had been found impossible to enter the Limpopo, as the conditions obtaining at its mouth differ from those of any other South African river. Accordingly in 1884 Captain Chaddock fitted out a small yacht of 16 tons and carried out an exploration at the cost of over £6,000 with the greatest success. With hatches battened down and a full head of steam the tiny vessel was rushed at full speed through the breakers and a practicable passage was found in the direction expected by Captain Chaddock on the south-east. In 1889, Captain Chaddock states that he saw Mr. Rhodes and gave him full particulars of his doings, and he, being at that time anxious to conciliate the Boers, advised the explorer to see Mr. Kruger and make an agreement with him. An agreement was signed between Captain Chaddock and Dr. Leyds, in virtue of which Captain Chaddock virtually gave an option to the Transvaal for the purchase of all his rights up to the end of May, 1890. He then went to Lisbon to secure certain concessions from the Portuguese Government, and afterwards to The Hague, where the attitude of the Transvaal officials led him to suppose that the Boers were guilty of double dealing. Accordingly, early in 1890 he saw Lord Gifford, who recognised the great value of the discovery so far as the Chartered Company was concerned, and hinted at a purchase on their part. There were

CERTAIN SUBSEQUENT NEGOTIATIONS

with the Company, which were apparently inconclusive. In any case later, in 1890, Mr. Rhodes, so Captain Chaddock alleges sent him to Mr. Kruger to negotiate for co-operation in opening the Limpopo under International control. Subsequently Mr. T. W. Beckett, the well-known Pretoria merchant, who is "persona grata" with Mr. Kruger, advised Captain Chaddock not to mention Mr. Rhodes' name in the matter, as it would be fatal to the negotiations. Later on an expedition was sent up with "sweet wines"—the South African euphemism for arms and ammunition when elicitly run—to Gungunhana. The expedition was commanded by a Captain Pawley. On its return the vessel employed, the Countess of Carnarvon, which was bringing down Dr. Jameson and Messrs. Doyle, Stevens, and Moodie, to meet Mr. Rhodes, was captured in the Limpopo by a Portuguese customs' steamer, though the river had been declared open to British commerce by Gungunhana, who repudiated Portuguese sovereignty. The matter ended however, in favour of the Portuguese. By running goods up the Limpopo and turning off up the Olifants River, contraband of war might easily be introduced into the Transvaal.—*The Globe.*

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By the use of the tooth-brush and rinsing the mouth with an antiseptic fluid which thoroughly counteracts the effect of fermentation, acid, and decay. For only a "*Mouthlath*" can guarantee that the antiseptic effect in the whole mouth, in the hollow teeth, in the crevices of the teeth, and in the mucuous membrane, is really thorough and complete. But hitherto a fluid of this kind did not exist. Tests have proved that the so-called antiseptic dentifrices are either too strong and therefore poisonous and injurious to the teeth, or too weak and therefore do not deserve the name of antiseptics.

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FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

There is at least one man who realises that woman's work—that is domestic work—is very trying. He says that if a man ran the house for one week he would want to go off somewhere and die. He would come to the conclusion that life wasn't worth living.

Colours for evening dress are altogether more subdued than they were last season, and very bright tints are only dimly discernible through a cloudy veiling of chiffon or tulle or lace. Pale, dull greens, faded rose, suggestive of strawberries and cream, beautiful amethyst colours bobelin-blue, a soft tint of mauve, delicate pansy, and pale sulphur are amongst the newest shades.

We often hear people say that "anything is good enough for home." This is a great mistake, and often leads to domestic disaster. Surely we should treat our own family with as much consideration as our neighbour's. Let us all try to look as attractive as possible in our own homes, no matter how small our means or how humble our position may be.

There is a new kind of screen that is quite charming when well arranged, and that is capable of being made by anyone once the frame is obtained. It is three or four fold, according to taste. The frame is covered with pleated Liberty muslin and silk, or with embroidered silk, as the case may be and on this is hung at regular distances small tin cones hidden in the pleats of the stuff. These are filled with damp sand, and subsequently a flower placed in each, when the effect is extremely decorative and novel.

A woman wants to know if it is right that the husband should always keep the purse, and that she should never have a shilling at her own command. I have been married ten years, she says, have four children to plan and care for, and the supervision of the house with one servant to assist me. My husband never gives me a penny without my asking for it. He settles all of the bills, and there is no incentive for me to economise, which there would be if I were allowed to handle some money. Even my shopping is done by the account system, and limited to one store. Do you think this is right?

In these days of "clearing sales" many a woman gives way to the temptation to buy cheap things she doesn't need in the hope and belief that it is sure to "come in useful some day." Never was there a more foolish belief, nor one which leads to greater extravagance. The bargain-hunter who fondly imagines that she will some day find a use for all sorts and conditions of odds and ends, simply and solely because they are cheap, will probably find herself with her cupboards and boxes full of remnants of dress materials, short lengths of lace, odd pieces of jewelled trimmings, crumpled flowers, and faded gauzes, for which event if she lived to be a hundred, she could never find any use. The real bargains, on the other hand, are just those things of which we are really in need at the moment, and which, by going for them to some well known shop of good standing, we shall probably get in a far better quality and at a much lower price than if we made our purchases at some much smaller place.

The bicycle foot is one of the latest diseases. Some imaginative medical man says so. He says it is caused by wearing the thin-soled. French-heeled boots which are fashionable for wheeling, and also from careless or incorrect dismounting. As a rule, women do not know how to jump. They have not learned, and seem to be without the instinct which men possess to land on their feet with a spring, bending the knee and escaping the jolt which follows if the knees are kept rigid. As a consequence, most women get a headache from jumping, and the bicycling women who give slight attention to the way they get off their wheels, get the bicycle food. They alight on the hard pavements with unnecessary energy. The force of the blow strains the tendons to such a degree that the proper arch of the foot is lost. It is not done at once but the foot is sometimes months in getting out of shape. The ligaments are gradually stretched until they cease to hold up the arch. Thin-soled boots increase the trouble. They afford too little support for the curved instep and do not protect the ball from the concussion when the rider jumps to the ground.

Our coldest weather usually comes from mid-January to mid-March. Furs are comforting when the east wind is about, and it will be due before very long. Fur coats that are more than half worn have a knack of looking shabby when the early spring sunshine reveals all defects, and it is well to have them freshened up at once, while there is little doing in West End furriers' or tailors' establishments. An old sealskin coat cuts up conveniently into a sleeved Eton jacket or bolero; or if too short for that, will make yoke and revers for a smart cloth coat. Astrakhan, or carsoul can be utilised in the same way; and even chinchilla which looks such a wreck after a few weeks wear can be freshened up by hands skilled in 'peltry" and applied as facings to collar and lapels. A whole coat of chinchilla may possibly dwindle in the process to a collarette, but, after all, that is so much saved, and the coat is unwearable in this very perishable fur. Sometimes a flat boa may be made of the best parts, and this is always a convenient little article to have at hand in our variable climate. A collar for a theatre coat may often be provided from the wreck, and this, added to one of the inexpensive little evening capes offered just now in such abundance at the cheap sales, adds greatly to its appearance, lifting it at once out of the rank of the commonplace. Ermine wears better than chinchilla, but even to its firm whiteness comes the day of rejection by the fastidious. For it, too, may be recommended reorganization as collar and cuffs of an evening coat composed of cloth, black satin, or brocade in white, black, or any colour. To it ermine would give distinction.

Though fewer people than usual are going to the Riviera this winter, partly owing to the general anxiety to remain near the centre of war news, the milliners and tailors are making bountiful provision for suitable attire. The fashion papers, their columns crowded up with cheap sales, depend for ornamental sketches on gowns and hats for the Riviera, and in some of these we may see a provision of what our spring and summer may have in store for us. Panne is evidently the material that is to take precedence of all others. Its light, catching surface and its suppleness of texture render it very suitable for wear when the temperature is of the moderate order; and the exquisite colours in which it is made commend it to the tasteful. In the pastel tints panne is at its best. A lovely gown is made of greyish blue panne in a very soft tone. The bodice is all lace over chiffon, with a square bolero of the panne, bordered with Oriental looking trimming, in which a number of flower-colours are artistically commingled, soft coral pink slightley preponderating. The sleeves are in the panne, gathered into bands of the embroidery; and the sash, folded twice round the waist, and visible below the bolero is in Liberty silk of the same tone of blue as the panne. It falls in uneven ends at the left side each and being bordered with fringe. It is a good plan, when a panne skirt gets rather marked and soiled round the hem, to put on a chiffon flounce of the same colour to hide all such ravages of time and wear. This frill or flounce can be headed with a band of passementerie, lace, or embroidery. Venitian cloth is next to panne, still the favourite material for dresses. It is impossible to over-praise the beauty of this material, at its best. It is as soft and supple as the finest flannel, being made of the finest wools, and when pirle-finished, resists weather influences in an efficient manner. New tints appear constantly in this cloth, with its glossy surface. One of the latest is a pinkish-mauve such as is seen in some of the petals of a hydrangea.

The form of skirts is gradually altering from severity of the too clinging style. Though bodice and skirt appear to be cut in one, they are not so in reality. The bodies passes under the latter, but the pleats are so contrived as to appear continuous. The little velvet yoke is embroidered round the outlines and pleated in the centre. The only other trimming is the stitching on the pleats. This is continued to below the knees, where the pleats flow out. The style would not suit thick materials. A winter coat or ulster can be made in box cloth, with bolero simulated by waved lines of stitching. The garment is double-broasted and fastens down the left side. The collar and revers are in dark, wine-coloured velvet, strapped with bands of the box-cloth and bordered with Persian lamb. The cuffs are finished with rows of stitching and Persian lamb. The collar, though high, is one of those shapes that afford perfect freedom to the head and neck. They are not very warm collars, however, and have to be supplemented, on cold days, by a silk tie inside. Silk is warmer for this purpose than woollen, clinging closely to the skin and shutting out cold airs. Lace collars are sometimes worn over the collars of jackets, and there is sometimes a lace-covered bib to match. But these are warmly lined and interlined.

The great question of those who have bought cheap dress-lengths at the sales is as to the form of bodice in which to have them made up. There is considerable variety in this respect. Some are pouched at the waist; others are as tight as ever. A few have some sort of epaulette, if only a couple of rows of stitching. The safer way will be to have no epaulette whatever, but to allow the bodice to closely define the shoulder-line and the top of the arm. Sleeves, also, are quite tight but they invariably are long enough to fall over the hand in a shaped piece which is usually trimmed to match the collar for revers. On a good third of the new bodices the bolero plays some part, but it is generally rather simulated by trimming than separate. One of the prettiest form of bodice is open down the front over chiffon and the sides are embroidered or trimmed with jet, steel, or both combined in a simple design. The neck is cut away to show a collar of chiffon or lace. For a mourning dress there would be jet only, with black chiffon down the front as vest. There are so many in mourning now that it may be as well to remark that Persian lamb is compatible with even the deepest mourning; also very dark sable. Silk must be dull of surface, irresponsive to the light; but jet is admissible in small quantities, except for widows' wear in the first six months. Crape cloth is the usual material for deep mourning, and black chiffon has for some time replaced crape to a considerable extent upon evening dresses. Widows are not supposed to wear full evening dress for a year at least.

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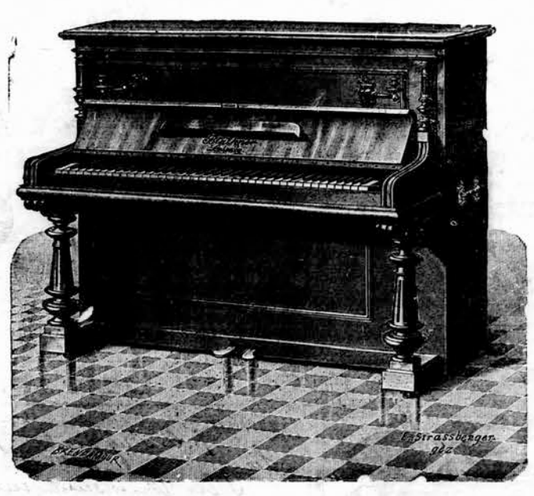

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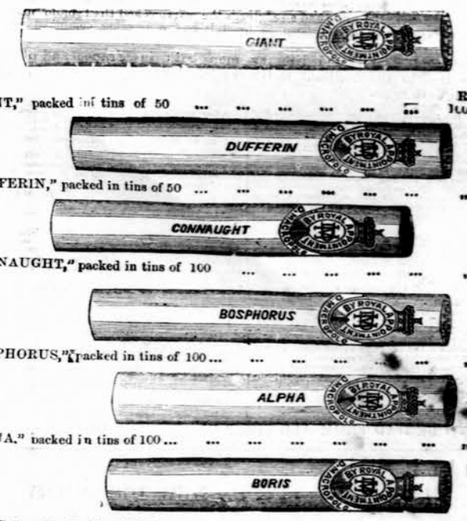

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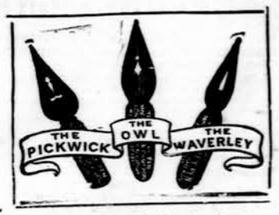

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Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows :—

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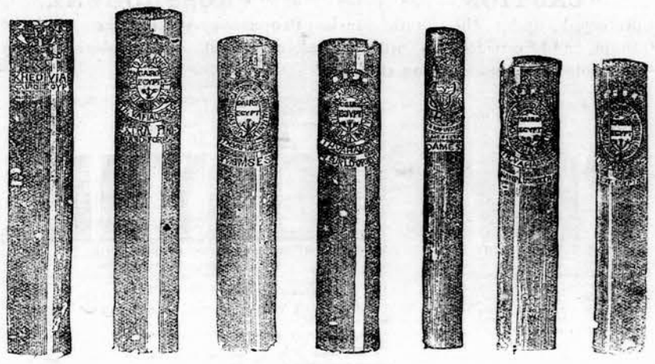

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